FEBRUARY

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

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Jacksonville Republican

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J. F. GRANT,

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A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion; fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Over one square counted as one. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.

Announcation of Candidates $5. Circulars for Candidates, 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

BE IT REMEMBERED, That this day, the 16th day of December, 1861, being appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, as a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of said county, for the purpose of appointing an Agent, in each Militia Precinct in said county, under a late act of the General Assembly of said State of Alabama, providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of volunteers absent in the Confederate army, approved the 11th day of Nov. 1861; and A. Woods, Judge, &c. and Byrum, Wm. Henry and David Suiter, Commissioners, &c. appeared in court and took their seats; when and where the following orders were passed and made a matter of record, &c.; and the following named persons were hereby appointed under said act, agents for their respective election precincts, to-wit:

Militia Pre. No. 1,		James Crow.
" "	2,	S. D. McClellan.
" "	3,	Wiley Glover.
" "	4,	Wm Kennedy.
" "	5,	Jesse L. Bryan.
" "	6,	J M Smith.
" "	7,	Leary McRee.
" "	8,	Spartan Allen.
" "	9,	G. L. Alexander.
" "	10,	J W Whiteside.
" "	11,	M P Johnson.
" "	12,	Dr. W E Boling.
" "	13,	Daniel D Draper.
" "	14,	Sheppard Jenkins.
" "	15,	William Barker.
" "	16,	Charles Norman.
" "	17,	S M Carruth.
" "	18,	A D Clark[illegible]er.
" "	19,	B F Parker.
" "	20,	Wm. Wood.
" "	21,	Z Henderson.
" "	22,	Jacob W Whisnant.
" "	23,	John W. McDaniel.

This day it shall be to enquire and ascertain the number and name of each resident in their respective precincts who may be absent from home, as a volunteer in the Confederate army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment: and also to enquire and ascertain if such volunteer left a wife, child or children, or father or mother or brothers or sisters, dependant upon the volunteer for support, and the number and ages of those, composing the family of such volunteer dependent upon him as aforesaid, and their condition and situation as regards of support, and whether such family or any number thereof actually need aid and assistance from the public in the way of food and clothing, and of what nature and to what extent and for what length of time. And said Agents shall, within twenty days after receiving of this order, report in writing the enquiries, to the Judge of Probate showing in said report the [illegible] on his said precinct, number age and sex of any family of such volunteer needing the aid of the public, what means of support (if any) such family have: also what such family may need in the way of food and clothing, and how long such family would require aid from the public. It is further ordered, that said respective precinct Agents shall make their investigations into the condition of indigent families of volunteers, and report the result of such investigation to the Judge of Probate as aforesaid, from time to time as volunteers may leave their respective precincts and engage in the service of the Confederate army.

Testimony from the minutes:

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Probate Court of St. Clair Co.

DECEMBER THE 14th, 1861.

Estate of James M. Neel, dec.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of December, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to exhibit the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

DEC. 23, 1861. ELI JONES, Adm'r.

B. Williams,
vs.
Benjamin M. Williams, Deft. and
John W. Stewart, admr. Garn'shee.

Circuit Court, Cherokee County, Ala. Fall Term, Oct. 31st 1861.

This Plaintiff by his attorney and it appearing to the court, that an attachment issued in this cause, and levied by serving the said John T. Stewart, admr. garnishee, and said garnishee having answered on oath, that Caleb Morgan, of Calhoun County, Alabama, claims the funds in his hands.

It is therefore considered by the court, that the Clerk of this court, notify said claimant, Morgan, in at the next Term of this court, and that with the Plaintiff the right to said funds.

It further appearing to the Court that the defendant, Benjamin M. Williams, is a resident of this state. It is therefore considered by the court, that the defendant have notice given him, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper, published in Jacksonville, Alabama for four consecutive weeks, of the pending of this attachment, and that a copy of said paper be sent by mail, to said defendant, if his residence can be, or can be ascertained, unless he appears and defends.

Test: Willis W. Jackson, Clerk of said Court, at office this 16th day of Dec. 1861.

WILLIS W. JACKSON, Clk.

Dec. 19, 1861.—4t.—7,50.

EDWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will be resumed on Monday the 3rd day of JANUARY, 1862, under the continued tuition of Mrs. M. D. Caldwell and Miss Carrie Woodward.

The course of instruction and rates of tuition will be the same as heretofore.

J. B. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Jan. 1862.

POETRY.

Beautiful Stanzas.

"I will lead them in the paths that they have not known." ISAIAH XLII, 16.

How few who, from their youthful day,
Look on to what their life may be;
Painting the vision of the way,
In colors soft, and bright, and free;
How few who to such paths have brought
The hopes and dreams of early thought?
For God, in ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

The eager hearts, the souls of fire,
Who pant to toil for God and man;
And view with eyes of keen desire
The upland way of toil and pain:
Almost with scorn they think of rest,
Of holy calm, of tranquil breast,
But God, in ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

A lowlier task on them is laid,—
With love to make the labor light,
And there their beauty they must shed
On quiet homes and lost to sight.
Changed are their visions high and fair,
Yet calm and still they labor there:
For God, in ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

The gentle heart that thinks with pain,
It scarce can lowliest tasks fulfill;
And if it dared its life to scan,
Would ask but pathway low and still.
Often such lowly heart is brought
To act with power beyond its thought
For God, in ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

And they, the bright, who long to prove,
In joyous pain, in cloudless lot,
How fresh from earth their grateful love
Can spring without a stain or blot,—
Often such youthful heart is given
The path of grief to walk to heaven;
For God, in ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

What matter what the path shall be?
That end is clear and bright to view;
We know that we a strength shall see,
Whatever the day may bring to do,
We see the end, the house of God,
But not the path to that abode:
For God, in ways they have not known,
Will lead his own.

The Battle of Fishing Creek.

The Nashville "Patriot" of the 24th says: "Private Morris, of Col. McNairy's Battalion of Cavalry, arrived in this city, direct from Gen. Crittenden's command, and we ascertained through him some of the particulars of the engagement. It seems that Gens Crittenden and Zollicoffer learned on Saturday last that the enemy had thrown a force of three thousand men across Fishing Creek, leaving the remainder of his forces on the opposite side. The creek was much swollen by the recent rains, and was difficult to cross. Gen. Crittenden, who was in command, determined to attack and cut off the enemy's advance, if possible, before they were reinforced. He accordingly ordered Gen. Zollicoffer forward with his brigade Saturday night, following himself with the remainder of the army. At 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, Gen. Zollicoffer discovered the enemy in large force—estimated at 20,000, the whole having succeeded in crossing the creek—and immediately in his front. The engagement was shortly commenced, and, in a short time, became general. It lasted for several hours, terminating in the defeat of our forces, who were driven back to their entrenchments, from which they were forced to retire at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After this the army fell back across the Cumberland under the lead of Gen. Carroll. Gen Zollicoffer was killed early in the action.

The "Gazette" says:

The Mississippi Regiment was ordered to the right, and Battle's to the left, and immediately afterwards riding up in front, Gen. Zollicoffer advanced to within a short distance of an Ohio regiment, which had taken a position at a point unknown to him, and which he supposed to be one of his own regiments.

The first intimation he had of his dangerous position was received when it was too late. "There's old Zollicoffer," cried out several of the regiments in front of him. "Kill him!" and in an instant their pieces were levelled at his person. At that moment Henry M. Fogg, Aid to Gen. Zollicoffer, drew his revolver and fired, killing the person who first recognized Gen Z. With the most perfect coolness, General Z approached to the head of the enemy, and drawing his sabre, cut the head of the Lincoln Colonel from his shoulders. As soon as this was done, twenty bullets pierced the body of our gallant leader, and Gen. Zollicoffer fell from his horse a mangled corpse.

Col. Battle's 29th Tennessee, and Colonel Statham's 15th Mississippi, bore the brunt of the fight, and suffered severely—our chief loss being in these noble regiments. We can of course, from these meagre data, form no accurate idea of the loss which we have sustained in this battle, which, we think from present accounts, is the heaviest loss which has yet befallen our arms.

At. Con.

Additional Account.

A few additional details have reached us of the battle of Fishing Creek. No estimate of our loss can be formed by our own officers. Our dead all being left on the field of battle, the Yankees in the flush of their victory, perhaps overestimated them, and their account says 275. An intelligent officer thinks that half that number is a fair estimate.

Col Sam. Powell, who with part of his regiment was in the warmest of the fight, and was seriously wounded in the arm, reached Knoxville yesterday morning. A musket ball, grazing his left breast, shattered his left arm near the shoulder. He reports that Col. Battle's 29th Tennessee regiment, Col. Statham's 15th Mississippi, and Col. Cumming's 19th Tennessee regiments, bore the brunt of the battle. The engagement lasted over two hours, when the troops were thrown into disorder by the death of Gen. Zollicoffer, which occurred early in the action, and retreated. Gens. Crittenden and Carroll occupied a position on a hill overlooking the field. Col. Powell was not aware of being wounded until some time after, when on attempting to draw his pistol, he found his arm hanging powerless at his side. But for the untimely fall of Zollicoffer, or had another officer commanding the same confidence of his men been in the field to take his place, he is confident the Yankees would have been whipped.—Col Powell is an accomplished gentleman, and has proved himself a brave and cool soldier. We trust that his early restoration may again lend his country the service of his arms, nerved to renewed strength by the recollection of Fishing Creek, and the memory of his gallant brother Lieut Robert Powell whose blood was the first that bedewed our cause in the advance on Barbourville. Col. Powell thinks about ten of his men were killed and ten wounded, some of them severely.

Cols. Waithall, Staunton and Murray were each wounded in the right arm.

Among the dead mentioned, the Nashville *Patriot* learns the names of the following: Capt. Dodson, of the Hermitage Guards, Lieut. Peyton, of the Hickory Guards, Sergeant Grey of the Sewanee Rifles, and Lieut Col. Carter.

Major Fogg, aid to Gen. Zollicoffer, who was severely wounded in the hip has been taken to McMinnville.

Our latest advices from Gen. Crittenden is, that he has rallied his forces and is falling back on Carthage, Smith co., on the Cumberland river. The number of troops reported to be on the route to Knoxville was either exaggerated, or they have become ashamed of their panic, and have turned back to join their regiments. They will get wipe out the stigma of Fishing Creek, or we are no prophet.—*Knoxville Reg. 26th.*

Further Details of the Defeat of Major-General Crittenden.

The following dispatches, dated Cincinnati January 21, are published in the New York papers of the 22d:

Despatches have been received at headquarters in Louisville, announcing that the battle at Somerset did not take place on Saturday, but on Sunday morning, and that General Thomas continued in pursuit of the rebels until night. Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion, like a flock of sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of their entrenchments the rebels laid all night, expecting that we would storm them in the morning; but with the aid of their boats and barges they managed to get across the river before daylight.

They left behind all their artillery, ammunition, horses and tents, and eighty wagon loads of quartermasters' and medical stores fell into our hands.—Our troops had possession of their entrenchments early this morning. After reaching the opposite side of the river, the rebels dispersed in every direction. Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked upon the field. Gen. Zollicoffer was found in a wagon, mortally wounded.

Our loss is not definitely ascertained, but it must be considerable. The surgeon of the 19th Indiana regiment telegraphs that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded.

Gen. Thomas' division embraces some of the very best regiments in this department. As far as I can learn, the Ninth Ohio, the Tenth Indiana, the Second Minnesota, the Eighteenth Regular, the Fourth Kentucky, and the Tenth Kentucky regiments, were engaged. Col. Manson's brigade, including the Tenth Indiana, the Eighteenth Regulars, and some Kentucky regiments, reinforced Gen. Thomas during Saturday night. They made a forced march of twenty-two miles through heavy roads and managed to arrive three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part, in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches received goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory of the war. No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

Gen. Schoepf was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country and the obstructions of the roads by felled timber.

Gen. Thomas has taken the steamer and nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces across the Cumberland, and which, in their precipitate flight, they failed to destroy. The theory at headquarters is, that using that boat to convey his troops across the river southward and providing other means of transportation, Gen. Thomas has been too busy to send the details of the recent fight.

A HEART RENDING SCENE.—A citizen of Rome, just returned from Nashville, says the body of Maj. Fogg, aid to the lamented Zollicoffer, was received at a way station on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad on Sunday the 26th inst. His parents had received a dispatch that their son had been *wounded*, and taking two physician with them, had gone to meet him. Upon finding him cold in death, their anguish was beyond description, and the deep sympathy of passenger was manifested by all eyes glistening with the dew of the heart's sorrow at this scene of distress.

A Humiliated and Indignant Yankee.

Mr. Lovejoy, one of the Yankee Congressmen from Illinois, is extremely indignant because the Southern Commissioners were surrendered to the demand of England. He is very angry with that country. In a recent debate in the House of Representatives, on the subject of making an appropriation for the World's Fair, he said:

That disgrace was all that the nation could bear. We marched up to it sweating great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went to the cross, saying, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from us," and yet we are required to say that we did it cheerfully—that we did it gladly—and that we now appropriate thankfully thirty-five thousand dollars to fit out commissioners to appear at the Court of St. James. Inasmuch as we have submitted to that disgrace, as we have submitted to be thus dishonored by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and stay at home till the time comes that we can whip that nation. Then I will be willing to go and appear at their World's Exhibition.

Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which Eunus used when requested by Queen Dido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojans during the siege and capture of Troy—"O, Queen, your request to renew the intolerable grief of that siege by recalling it." Every time the Trent affair comes up, every time that an allusion is made to it, every time that I have to think of it, that expression of the tortured and agonized Trojan exile comes to my lips—I am made to renew the horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached us. I acknowledge it. I literally wept tears of vexation. I hate it, and hate the British Government. I here now publicly avow and record that hate, and declare that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cherish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die; and if I am alive when war with England comes, and if I can carry a musket in that war, I will carry it. I have three sons, and I mean to charge them, and do now charge them that, if they shall have at that time reached the years of manhood they shall enter into that war. I believe there was no need for that surrender, and I believe that the nation would rather have gone to war with Great Britain than have suffered the disgrace of being insulted and being thus unavenged. I have not reached the sublimation of christianity—that exaltation of christianity allows me to be insulted, abused and dishonored. I bear all that as a christian, but to say that I do it cheerfully, is more than I can bring myself to. I trust in God that the time is not far distant when we shall have suppressed the rebellion, and be prepared to avenge and wipe out the insult that we have received. We will then stir up Ireland, we will appeal to the Chartists of England, we will go to the old French *habitans* of Canada, we will join hands with France and Russia to take away the Eastern possessions of that proud empire, and will take away the crown from that Government before we cease. I trust in God that that time will come. I trust the appropriation will be voted down. One of our commissioners, I understand, is the individual who writes those pleasant letters asking us to submit to insult cheerfully—and scale at this bitter cup, dredged with the bitterest ingredients that were ever pressed to human lips, and not to make a face about it. I don't believe there was any necessity for this surrender. I am strongly inclined to believe that we would have been all the stronger for this difficulty with Great Britain, for it would have made us feel the necessity of making short work with the rebels.

After further debate the House passed the bill by a large majority.

Incident on Board the Trent.

An officer of the Trent, believed to be Mr. O. P. Scarage, of Belfast, Ireland, communicates to the *News Letter* the following incident, which happened at the time of Lieutenant Fairfax's visit:

While all the confusion and excitement was at its full height, I was struck by a tall, set, elderly gentleman, sitting on the foot of an armchair, a entirely listening to all that was going forward on the quarter deck, but never altering his position; coolly puffing his cigar, he seemed perfectly indifferent to every thing and to every body around him. He went to the companion way once, and unseen as he thought, quietly loosened a cutlass. That, sir, was a man, who, in a practical way, has done the Northern cause more harm than any one else. Had they only known who they left behind they would have bitten their nails through with vexation. I firmly believe they would have dispensed with the presence of at least two of the delegates, to have known the man was on board. I did not know at the time who he was, but have since learned. (Supposed to be the Captain of the Sumpter or Jeff. Davis.) Upon questioning him as to his motives for touching the cutlass, his answer was that he intended to cut down the Lieutenant, had he been recognized. He was not the only one left behind; several others would have been, I believe, equally acceptable at Washington—one or two of whom took to their beds.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Gov. Moore of Louisiana has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature, proposing to loan to the cotton planters of the State, seven millions of dollars. This it is thought would prove a final quietus to the measure.

The receipt of $1,250 for the relief of the sufferers by the Charleston fire, has been acknowledged, from the 4th Ala. Regiment.

Several young officers of the Yankee army have been cashiered for saying the "South couldn't be whipped." Telling the truth is an unpardonable offence in Lincolndom.

The Germans of the North are holding great indignation meetings on account of the resignation of General Seigel. They assert that he has been compelled to resign, through the reviving spirit of Know Nothingism, which seems to prevail in the military departments, and that through its influence a series of revolting indignities has been perpetrated on him.

Thomas L. Price, a brother of Gen. Price, the hero of Missouri, has been elected to the Lincoln Congress from the 5th Congressional district of Missouri. He is an intense Lincolnite.

Among the North Carolinians captured at Hatteras last fall, were two negro stewards who were offered, while in Boston, great inducements to remain there with the Yankees. They, however, indignantly rejected all propositions, and told the Yankee officers that they would rather be negroes at the South, than white men in old Abe's army.

The Macon *Telegraph* learns that Gov. Brown's proposition to advance a million or two of the Confederate Tax, if he can be allowed interest on the advance until due, has been responded to by the Secretary declining the advance, as there is money enough in the Treasury.

The Chatham, (Canada) *Argus* learns from good authority, that Mr. Sisson, of the Bank of Upper Canada, has forbid accepting any drafts upon the United States, as commercial intercourse between the two nations is stopped for the present.

An editor residing in Porkopolis itself, lets fly the following boggish missle at the Tennessee rebels:

The State of Tennessee alone, has raised pork enough during the past year to last the Confederate army till next winter.—*Nashville Paper.*

The Scriptures tell us of swine being possessed of devils. The above paragraph indicates a clear turning of the tables. According to it, devils are possessed of swine.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

From St. Louis, we learn that the navigation on the Mississippi is entirely suspended by the ice. The troops are being sent to Cairo by railroads, but their advance is materially retarded by the inadequate means of crossing the river.

If any person who is obliged to take offensive medicine would first take a bit of alumine to the mouth, he could take the medicine with as much ease as though it were so much sugar.

The following cuts: We wonder what has become of the disquisitions of the disquisitions of the great international law commentators, Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, Gen. Cass, Reverdy Johnson, who demonstrated through voluminous orations, that the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Capt. Wilkes was justifiable.—*Cin. Enq.*

A gentleman once asked a young lady of his acquaintance, "What are you making, Miss Knapp?" "Knapsacks," was the quick reply.

Regulations in conformity with the Bounty Act, lately passed by the Confederate Congress, have been prepared and issued by Mr. Benjamin. The names of all privates who will agree to re-enlist for two years, or the war, are taken. $50 is put down opposite their names, and they are allowed thirty days furlough at home—the bounty to be given at that time—and the furloughs to be given as soon as possible, so that they may be back to the army by March or April.

Gen. Zollicoffer.

The loss of few of our great commanders could excite so profound a sorrow throughout Tennessee as that which the news we published this morning will spread wherever our paper reaches. There seems not a hope left on which to hang a doubt that Zollicoffer—the brave, the true soldier, the gifted and pure minded gentleman—is not among the martyrs to the holy cause of Southern Independence. He died the death the chivalric Dekalb prayed might be his—"fighting for the rights of man."

Gen. Zollicoffer was a native of Maury county, in this State, the descendant of an ancient Swiss family. He became connected, in early life, with the press of Tennessee, having successfully published or edited newspapers at Paris, Henry county, Columbia, and Nashville. He was, also, many years ago, a contributor to the magazine literature of the country; and there is still preserved in a collection of gems of the English language, collected by Field, specimens of their purity of style and the elevation and delicacy of sentiment that breathes through every line.

Gen. Zollicoffer served through a campaign in Florida in 1836, as a second Lieutenant in Trousdale's regiment, Armstrong's brigade of Tennessee volunteers; and by his intelligence and gallantry as an officer, laid the foundation of that promise of military capacity which led to his selection by the Confederate Government as one of its earliest brigade commanders. He was for one or more terms Comptroller of the State, and was twice elected to Congress. In every public station to which he has been called, he has been distinguished by an unselfish and single-minded devotion to its duties and by a purity of patriotic purpose never suspected even in the midst of party strife and prejudice. In private life so blameless and admirable was his character, that we hazard nothing in saying that he has left not one sentiment of enmity towards him in the world. He was in the neighborhood of fifty years of age. If there lingers in the North one spark of true manliness, there will be moist eyes in other camps than ours, when it shall be known that Felix K. Zollicoffer is no more.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Sham Election in Baltimore--Military Despotism.

We take the following account of the manner in which the last election was conducted in Baltimore from the *Republican* of that city.

At various precincts an American flag was exhibited, being either placed out of the window above, or held over the heads of those voting by some one in the crowd, whilst a posse of police were stationed about the windows, together with a large number of soldiers, who were scattered throughout the city, at the various wards, in great profusion.

Upon either side of the windows the proclamation of General Dix, together with the following notice was posted up:

NOTICE—PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL DIX.

All persons are requested to point out to the judges of elections and to the police any individual attempting to vote, or who may be present at the polls, who may have been actually "engaged in acts of hostility to the United States or in actually aiding and abetting those in arms against the United States," and especially those who, on the 10th of April, and subsequent days, took part in opposing the march of the United States troops or in transmitting stores and supplies, or in forwarding persons or communications into States engaged in the rebellion.

As the morning advanced the excitement and interest increased very perceptibly, and the polls were soon surrounded by voters. As the voters of the Democratic ticket appeared at the voting places many of them were taken into custody and carried to the station-houses, and it soon became apparent that those voting any other than the Union ticket would be intimidated, and if they persisted, arrested. Prisoners could be seen in every direction being carried to the station-houses, which had the effect of completely putting an end to the election so far as the voting was concerned on the Democratic ticket.

[The *Republican* here gives a list of some fifty or a hundred parties arrested.]

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE LONDON TIMES GIVES A WARNING TO YANKEE PRIVATEERS.

GOSSIP FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

LATEST MARKET.

We continue our extracts of foreign news and editorials from recent European papers, including the latest reports of the English markets:

The Thunderer on Yankee Privateering.—What the "Mistress of the Seas" Has to Fear.

From the London Times, Dec. 25.

In the event of a war with America, we should suddenly find ourselves engaged in hostilities with a powerful and adventurous people, strong in maritime resources and participating in our own national familiarity with the risks and dangers of the deep. Such an enemy is not to be held cheap. It is quite true that the Americans have at present no fleet which could pretend to cope with the royal navy of England, and we may even say, perhaps, that they have hardly a single vessel which could be matched for speed and armament against the best specimens of the same class from our own squadrons. The supremacy of the seas, therefore in a general sense, would certainly be ours; and it is equally certain that we could blockade all the chief ports of the Federal States without the slightest difficulty. But the Americans possess maritime resources of no ordinary kind, and they are second to none in the skill with which they can employ them. The Northern States are full of building yards and abound with timber and all other materials required in naval arsenals. We may depend upon it that our adversaries will lose not a moment, after the declaration of war, in pressing forward the construction and equipment of cruisers, and it must be expected that many of these vessels will, as in the late war, elude the blockade and prowl about the ocean in quest of prey. They may hope, in any case, to snap up our merchantmen and derange our commerce, but the more adventurous spirits among them may not improperly fly at higher game. It is quite possible that while England is ruling undisputed mistress of the waves, a Yankee frigate may appear some fine morning off one of our ports and inflict no slight damage upon us before anything could be done to stop her. We have a long coast line to defend, and our enterprising enemy might quietly mark out his point of attack, and try the chances of the adventure.) It would be rather a desperate service, no doubt, but it is precisely by such exploits that the Americans would attempt to establish reputation, and redress the balance of loss and gain in the incidents of the war.

We happen, it is true, at the present time, to be unusually well prepared for such contingencies. Our coast defences have been reorganized, our fortifications have been greatly strengthened and extended, and our ordinance as well as our navy has been reconstructed. We have a very large flotilla of gunboats especially fitted for service on our own coast, and we have an efficient naval reserve fully competent to meet the demand for seamen. Besides this, in every maritime county we have militia artillery, and even volunteer engineers. There is not a port in the kingdom but has recently taken thought how to defend itself against attack. At many points new batteries have been thrown up and new guns mounted, while the local artillery is always at hand to turn those defences to account. Those are incalculable advantages, but it still does not follow that at some one point an enemy's frigate might not detect an opportunity for mischief, and we have lately published some communications purporting to show that one of our principal ports is actually exposed to a visitation of this very kind. It is declared that an American cruiser, if she could get across the Atlantic and thread her way through St. George's Channel, might undoubtedly enter the Mersey, and so hold the shopping of Liverpool at her mercy for some hours together.

The Policy of Louis Napoleon.—A Queer Reminiscence About Louisiana.

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 23.

That Louis Napoleon desired to participate in our proceeding is known, but most certain it is that any intimation to that effect has been, on our side, firmly but courteously declined; and we can easily perceive that the Emperor has only respected us the more for that decision. We shall, however, understand his conduct better if we glance at a precedent which affords far more than a parallel to the present situation. It will enable us to understand why the reigning sovereign of France desires that England should not have a Monopoly of the glory in any Atlantic war, and still more that she should not carry on the war, at all. That purchase of Louisiana, which Mr. Jefferson thought so expedient for the United States although so unconstitutional, was attended at its very birth by some curious and complicated questions. Even then the Texas difficulty was foreseen. The magnificent territory virtually belonged, by the right of discovery, to Louisiana, and the cession of the one almost implied the cession of the other. "Was this distinctly understood?" asked some anxious politician; on which Mr. Monroe urged that the Americans should not trouble their heads about their Texan rights, but should concentrate their attention on securing Louisiana, since Texas would as surely fall to them as the pear, when it is ripe, would fall into the lap from its stem. The simile was afterwards publicly used by Mr. Adams; but its real author was Monroe, who was subsequently charged with the special mission of ascertaining whether Spain interposed any obstacle to the cession of Louisiana from France to the United States. All doubts of that kind had been removed, and Monroe had joined the other plenipotentiaries in Paris. Every condition had been settled. Nothing remained but to affix the signatures to the treaty, and all the Ambassadors were assembled for the purpose, awaiting only the presence of Napoleon I. He entered the room, folded his arms in the manner so characteristic of him, and seeming to forget the work in hand, walked up and down with an abstracted air, as if there was still much to ponder before proceeding to business. Suddenly he looked round and asked, "What price was to be given for the ceded province?"—In utter astonishment at a question so late in the proceedings, Mr. Livingston replied that the price already proposed, and accepted, by France, was sixty millions of francs. "What cried Napoleon, "a mere bagatelle!" and from the indignation of his manner, the plenipotentiaries imaginaged for a moment that he was about to retract from the bargain. But suddenly changing his tone he exclaimed, "Very well; let it go. It will create a power that will one day or other contest the supremacy of the seas with Great Britian." Subsequent events seemed to confirm the calculation of the First Napoleon, and even within the last few months the Executive at Washington has boasted of creating something else—a navy, which in its augmented form is, as we have shown, about one forth or one fifth of that possessed by Great Britain. We cannot now understand the point from which the Third Napoleon views the present situation of affairs between England and the Northern States. He sees the approach of a war in which to use the only term which conveys the idea—the navy of the translantic Power would be smashed.—In that event, the object sought by the uncle through the otherwise mortifying surrender of Louisiana would be torn from the hands of the nephew.

The Yankees in Washington have the small pox to such an extent that the newspapers of the place have been requested to put the people on the guard.

The Yankee papers announce, with satisfaction that the removal of Gen. Stone, of Balls Bluff notoriety, has been determined on.

Hon. T. Butler King, Commissioner to Europe from the State of Georgia, arrived in New Orleans on his return home, a few days since.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Feb. 6, 1862.

National Seat of Government.

The papers still continue to discuss the question of the location of the permanent seat of government for the Confederate States, under the apprehension that it will be fixed by the constitutional Congress that is to meet in this month.

We do not know that it is important that it should be determined too hastily, not at least until a more correct conjecture can be formed as to the probable extent of our territory. But if it must be fixed, we hope Congress will have no regard to the clamors of wealthy and interested cities and railroad companies; but consult only the good of the whole country. And in this connection we will venture a suggestion, in the hope that it may meet the eye of some one having influence or voice in the matter. Would it not be well for Congress to appoint a committee to select a central and healthy location, and then purchase the land if not already owned by the government, lay off a city and let the proceeds of the sales go to erect public buildings and payment of the public debt. They need not fear but what private enterprise will soon build railroads to such a city, if such roads are not already near; and it would surely be more equitable and just that the whole people of the Confederate States should be benefited, than those of a single wealthy city or a few railroad companies.

Rumors.—The exciting rumors which have prevailed for some days past relative to a bloody battle at Bowling Green, and the capture of St. Louis by Gen. Price have not been confirmed, and are most probable all false. But from the latest and most reliable intelligence, our readers may expect to hear in a few days, of a simultaneous attack, by the Federal forces, on the North Carolina coast, and at Savannah and New Orleans.

☞ The Special Term of our Circuit Court met on Monday last, Judge Heflin presiding. After the transaction of business on Monday, the Court took a recess until Monday next, at which time the State docket will be taken up, and when through the remainder of the civil business disposed of.

☞ At the recent special term of the Circuit Court in St. Clair, H. H. Sutton whose case was removed from this County, was found guilty of forgery in the 2d degree, and sentenced to seven years and six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

☞ The proprietors of the Lead Mines six miles west of this place can obtain smelters and workmen to erect furnaces by addressing a letter to "Christopher Musgrove, Independence, Grayson Co. Va."

Rev. Joseph Phillips, will preach the funeral of Mark Phillips, decd. at his late residence on the 4th Sabbath in February 1862.

☞ We invite the particular attention of those who may be willing to volunteer to the notice of the organization of the company by Messrs McClellan & Dickey. They wish to organize on Saturday next, and expect to be mustered into service on the Saturday following.

Those who have any intention or desire of entering the military service, would do well to do so at once, for should they be drafted they would not obtain the fifty dollars offered by the government.

☞ We are authorized to say that board for pupils of our Male or Female Academies can be had in private families in this place, at from $10 to 12,00 per month.

☞ Attention is invited to the notice of the organization of Gen. R. G. Earle's horse company on Saturday next. There are a few companies now completing in our county, after which opportunities to volunteer may not offer; and it is probable that in case the 12 months men do not generally reenlist, that a draft may be resorted to early in the Spring, in which case those who are drafted will fail to receive the $50 bounty, offered in the late act of Congress.

☞ Messrs Sargent and Inglis notify in to-days paper the traveling public, and all who wish horses to take care of that they have rented the extensive Livery stables of Messrs. Privett & Farmer, and are now prepared to furnish conveyance to every point desired, and also feed horses for those who may wish.

From a personal acquaintance with these gentlemen, we can say they have had considerable experience in the management of horses, and that they are correct and accommodating in their dealing and deportment. Their charges will be in all cases reasonable. We consider their establishment a great convenience and advantage to our place, and we hope they may receive, as we know they deserve, a liberal patronage from the public.

A Patriot's Soliloquy.

What shall I do? Shall I go to war, or remain at home? A powerful and desperate foe threatens to invade our land and desecrate our homes, all along our border and around our blockaded ports the vandal hordes of the despot Lincoln are gathered. Already the blood of hundreds of our best citizens has stained the soil.

Victory, after victory has perched upon our standards, but this has only rendered the enemy more desperate. What shall I do? Many of my neighbors and friends are in the field—some have laid down their lives as part of the price of liberty, and still I linger behind.

If I go, my business must be neglected, my little property may not be protected. But what is property, or business or even life to the precious boon of freedom? If we are overrun by Yankee Goths, all is gone.

Let me think. Here is my family. I can barely make them a support. My presence seems essential for their protection and comfort. How shall I leave them? Shall I cast them upon the tender mercies of the world and go? My wife, feeble, helpless, can I tear myself away from her? I know she would not say stay, if I should determine to go; no! no! woman as she is, she is too noble, too patriotic, too self-sacrificing to hold me back when my country calls.

But the dear children. How can I leave them? It almost breaks my heart to think of this. How can I turn away from my wife, and then with a strong probability of seeing their faces no more? But I must be a man, I must rise equal to the crisis, and be ready to dare and to die.

Shall my children be the slaves of Yankees? No! Let my blood be poured out like water, let blood drench this land of the brave from shore to shore but this shall not be! I love my country—I am willing to die for her. But here arises another trouble—could I be certain of meeting the enemy in battle under such circumstances as would fill me with hope, I would not hesitate—but the past is pregnant with sad lessons. There is danger of being led on to slaughter, by rash, drunken incompetent commanders; when no opportunity is offered to strike a single blow for liberty. This is too hard. May God deliver us from wicked drunken military officers! But others as good or better than I, bound by the same ties, surrounded by the same difficulties have broken away and rushed to the rescue. Shall I not make the sacrifice? Shall others be exposed to the storms of winter, the heat of summer and the malaria of the camp—shall they meet the foe amid the roar and thunder of battle, and die for one and name, while I sit quietly at ease? No! no! If my country sinks I will go down with her. From this moment I am decided. Go I must and will. Commending all to the God of battles, I go to win or die.

We tender our thanks to Mr. Pickard, of the firm of Blair & Frank, who has just returned from the army in Virginia, for late Richmond, Norfolk and other papers.

☞ John H. Weldon, Esq., a member of the Pope Walker Guard, resigned in the place a few days since. He has been sick for some time in Montgomery with a fever, but is now in good health and we understand will soon return home. It is greatly regretted.

As our readers know, Capt. Blount has been absent on a leave of absence from his company, which he left in charge of Lieut. Hayden. We have seen a letter from Capt. Blount, dated in camp near Centreville, on the 22nd of Jan., in which he states that he will be home in a few days. He says he is well and in good health, and that the Alabama Boys, now in camp near Centreville, are in good health and spirits, and ready for the coming struggle.

Lieutenant Colonel Lomax has returned from his furlough, and has taken command of his regiment. He has been in the army from the first battle of Manassas, and is a gallant officer and a good disciplinarian.

"Very soon we will be called upon to meet the battle of Manassas, I hope. Let us be ready to do our duty when the hour comes, which may be very soon," he says.

A Meeting of the Bar and Citizens of St. Clair County, Ala.—Tribute to Col. J. B. Martin.

After the adjournment of the Circuit Court of St. Clair County at noon on Wednesday the 29th day of January 1862, a meeting of the members of the Bar, in attendance on the Court and a large number of citizens of said County was organized by calling Capt. John H. Caldwell to the chair, and appointing J. W. Inzer Secretary when Capt. Caldwell took the chair, explaining the object of the meeting to be, to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the late lamented James B. Martin.

After a short and feeling address in which he paid a beautiful and thrilling tribute to the character of the deceased, he announced the meeting organized.

Upon motion of Col. W. B. Martin, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to prepare suitable Resolutions expressive of the feelings and sentiments of the meeting, who reported that he might not be appointed on the committee, as he desired to address the meeting while the committee should be absent.

The chair appointed as said committee, Col. B. T. Pope, Hon. M. J. Turnley, Capt. S. Brewster, John D. Hammond, Esq. and John Bell, Esq., who retired, and while they were absent the meeting was elegantly addressed by Col. Wm. B. Martin. After the committee had been out a short time they returned and reported through their chairman, Col. B. T. Pope, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. James B. Martin, late Judge of this Circuit, the State has lost one of her most eminent and trusted citizens, the country a noble and tried soldier, the 16th Alabama Regiment of volunteers a gallant, worthy and valiant officer, and the Bench one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we, who have shared his friendship, now love his memory and mourn his loss. An inscrutable Providence has called from us the gifted and eloquent, chivalrous and patriotic, the learned and loved James B. Martin, and our hearts bleed at the sad bereavement. But we rejoice amidst our sorrow. We mourn not as those who have no hope. In addition to his other excellent qualities he sustained an unspotted christian character, marked by intelligence, sincerity and an unwavering confidence in the christian's hope and the christian's God.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family the assurance of our respectful and fervent condolence.

Resolved, That in memory of the virtues of our departed brother, the Court and members of the Bar and the citizens who are present will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Court be requested to cause these Resolutions to be spread on the minutes of this Court; that a copy of them be sent to the family of Judge Martin and and the newspapers in this circuit be requested to copy them.

Which Resolutions were severally read and adopted unanimously.

On motion the Secretary was requested to present them to the Court, and furnish Judge Turnley with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to be presented to the family of the deceased, and another copy for the press.

On motion the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN H. CALDWELL, Ch'm.
JOHN W. INZER, *Sec'y*.

CAMP MCCLELLAN, (25TH REGT. ALA. VOLS.) (NEAR MOBILE) ALA. Jan. 19, 1862.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:

Doubtless your readers have forgotten that I was ever in existence, or that there is such a regiment in the service as the 25th Alabama—kin always excepted, of course—and this would be a sad pity, as it is composed of such good material, and I one company from your own county, while there are several companies from your neighboring counties. For the information of your readers I will give you the names—or at least the rank of our companies, and the names of their Captains and counties. They are as follows: Co. A. Capt Harper, Covington; B. Lieut. Rouse, Pike; C. Capt Pope, Shelby; D. Nickson, St. Clair; E. Richards, Pickens; F. Handley, Randolph; G. McCann, Talladega; H. Turner, Talladega and St. Clair; I. Alexander, Calhoun; K. Castello, Coffee. So, you see we have a full regiment, and that of good material and good officers. Col. Lomnis is well known in South Alabama as being one of the first men in the State, as a distinguished lawyer, a gentleman of brilliant intellect, and an efficient military officer, who for merit and ability has risen from an Orderly Sergeant to the position of a Col. during his military career. Our Lieut. Col. is well known to most of your readers as a quiet, unassuming, retired citizen of Talladega county. He is several years the senior of our Col., and is a veteran of the "old school," he I believe, a graduate of West Point, and has served as an officer in the United States service. Our other officers are gentlemen as I men be when we are well pleased.

Dr. J. T. Rouse, of Selma, and late Surgeon at Ft. Gaines, is our Surgeon, Capt. Nickson, (C. D.) having resigned that position, preferring to remain Capt. of his company,) and now has charge of our hospital, which has wonderfully improved, notwithstanding he has a good many malignant cases of measles on hand. He has the reputation of being one of the best Surgeons in the Confederate service.

We belong to Gen. Walker's (1st Ala.) Brigade, who are all encamped upon a line, some 2 miles in length, upon the camping ground of Gen. Jackson in 1812—just 50 years ago, in a fine forest, convenient to good spring water, and our Regt. in my opinion, have a good deal advantage in ground, being upon an eminence, about the centre of the encampment, just above the springs, which gush out in a deep ravine just to rear of our quarters. The water is the best of free stone water, and this is a luxury to our boys, who have not had good water since they have been in the service until we came here. Some of the Regiments in this Brigade have erected good winter quarters for the men and are building officers quarters; but, in my opinion, by the time they have finished they will not need them for the present winter.

The citizens of Mobile—some of them—presented one of our regiments (Col. Deas') with a very nice flag yesterday; and many of the "Mobile fair" were in attendance upon this occasion, and, I learn, one of those very interesting and beautiful ladies for which the city is famous, Miss Sue Tarleton, delivered quite an entertaining and patriotic presentation address. It was quite refreshing to see so many interesting and beaming countenances passing through our encampment and our entire all had orders to permit "silk" and "calico" pass at will, unmolested. God bless the ladies! I believe they are all patriotic—all greater lovers of their country than the male population.—The Roman daughters of Rome sacrificed their jewels in defence of their city—and this was a sacrifice of great magnitude, for a great number of them cling to those articles of apparel as tenaciously as a man does to the same material moulded into coin, which in a great many instances is dearer than life. I wish I could say as much for all of the stronger sex; but it is a sad fact that a large number of them, instead of making sacrifices in defens of their country, are growing rich off of the distress of that country, filling their collers from the pockets of the soldiery of their country, taking advantage of the misfortunes of their country and people and turning them into profits to themselves—extortioning upon the noble soldiers who have left their houses and families, in defense of their country and the families and property of those same "jayhawkers," by placing such prices upon articles of necessity as to draw the last cent from the pockets of poor soldiers, whose families doubtless are suffering from want at home. Mobile is probably no worse than most other cities but still, it is infested with those "vampires," who, regardless of the "still small voice," seize, with the tenacity of a horse-leech, upon every soldier which visits their city, until they have drained his purse of its entire contents. It is true there are a great many good and loyal citizens in Mobile; but they are so few, when compared with those innumerable "Leeches," that it reminds one of the days of a certain man by the name of Lott, and, if it was not for those honest individuals and the ladies, the majority of the soldiers here would not be grieved very much if it was to meet with the same calamity that befell a certain city we read of in the Bible.

Those characters are very numerous throughout the Confederacy, and even surpass the Yankees in cunning and extortion, if I may judge from articles, upon this subject, which I see in every paper I pick up—the papers are all crying out against extortioners—and still the practice is continued. Have you ever thought of the reason—or do you know why it has not been put down? If not, let me whisper in your ear what I conceive to be a very obvious one—if, when an article upon this subject is published, a few of those "blood-suckers" were personally named, I think it would eventually result in putting a final period to this dishonest business; for there is scarcely a business man, no matter how avaricious, that would like to be regarded as an extortioner, if for no other, for pecuniary interest. But what do they care for the taunting of a paper, if they are not personally assailed? It is the worst of folly to suppose such a man will quit a business that pays so well, unless he has some fear of his dishonesty being discovered—or even being singled out as one of a numerous class.

Conductors of newspapers ought to devote a column each day to the benefit of such individuals, giving their names, line of business, streets and numbers, to warn the unsuspecting against falling in their hands.

TOM.

MR. GRANT:

Dear Sir:

The 30th of Sept. last, the ladies of Gadsden organized a Soldier's Aid Society, Mrs R. B. Kyle being elected President. Since which time they have made and forwarded to different companies about $100 worth of clothing, consisting of pants, shirts, socks, suspenders, gloves, comforters also 10 quilted comforts, 2 boxes of lint, 1 box wines, catsups and various other articles conducing to the health and comfort of the soldier. In addition to which, the following individual donations from members of the Society:

Mrs G M Turner, 1 doz quart bottles wine, 1½ doz quart bottles blackberry fruit, 1 bottle tomato catsup, 1 jar pickles, 1 lot butter, 1 pair socks, 1 blankets.

Mrs W C P Mitchell 1 yarn coverlet, 1 bottle wine, and $5 50

Mrs W Wynne, 1½ doz bottles wine, 1 lot butter and eggs, 1 lot cakes, 6 blankets, 1 coat, 1 vest, 2 pair pants, 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 4 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 com. $ 50.

Mrs A W Watson, 1 bottle wine, 1 bottle cat-up, 1 lot sausages, 1 lot butter.

Mrs King, $ 50.

Mrs Joel Lewis, 1 pr pillow-cases, 1 quilt, 1 sheet, 1 pillow, 1 blanket, 1 coverlet, 2 shirts, 1 pr pants, 1 cap, 1 hat, 1 pair boots, 1 double-breasted vest, 2 pr drawers, 1 pair socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 comfort, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 1 jar butter, 1 lot sausages, 1 lot of cake, $ 50.

Mrs R B Kyle, 2 blankets, 2 pr socks, 40 lbs cotton, $1.25.

Mrs J H Wisdom, 2 blankets.

Miss Mary Wisdom, 1 pr socks, $ 50.

Miss Fanny Wisdom, 1 pr socks, $ 50.

Mrs R O Randall 1 quilted comfort.

Mrs H W Pickens, 1 blanket, 1 pr drawers, 6 bunks cotton.

Miss Sallie Noxubee, 2 shirts.

Mrs M Hollingsworth, 5 blankets, 3 under skirts, 3 flannel shirts, 5 linen shirts, 5 pair pants, 5 pr drawers, 7 pr socks, 2 pillow-cases 1 pillow, 6 towels, 4 handkerchiefs, 2 rolls bandages, 1 roll old linen, 2 woolen comforts, 1 pr gloves, 4 boxes provisions, $ 50.

Mrs. T Hollingsworth, 1 pair socks, $ 50.

Mrs I C Woodliff, 1 pillow, 6 pillow-cases, 4 pr socks, 7 yards jean, 1 jar brandy peaches, 1 jar apple jelly, 1 lot of butter and eggs, 1 lot cake and other refreshments.

Mrs B Pope, 1 bottle coughing, 1 lb butter.

Mrs W Cowan, 2 pr pants, 3 pr drawers, 7 pr socks, 2 coats, 1 overcoat, 1 vest, 1 com $ 50 blankets, 1 pr gloves.

Mr J W Stack, 4 blankets, 2 yarn coverlets, 1 Indian blanket, 1 piano cover, 3 comfortors, 3 coats, 1 overcoat, 7 shirts, 6 pr drawers, 5 pr pants, 2 pr boots, 8 pr socks, 2 vests, 2 double-breasted vests, 1 lot of cake, jelly pickles &c. Not members of Society.

Mr W B Wooten, 3 blankets.

Mr Saul Seiber, 1 bunch cotton thread.

Mr M Michael, 1 bunch cotton thread.

Dr Edmondson, 1 linen table-cloth.

Mr R Cowan, 3 yds jean.

Mrs R Cowan 1 yarn coverlet.

Mrs Thompson, 1 pr socks.

Mrs Rebecca Evans, 2 yarn coverlets, 2 pr socks.

Mr E Kelling, 10 lbs cotton, 1 quilted comfort, 2 bottles brandy.

Mr P Wharton, $10 for the benefit of the "Cahaba Cherry Guards."

Mrs F E Cowan, 2 boxes of refreshments.

Mrs E G Thornton, 3 pr socks, 4 blankets, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 2 vests, 1 lot cake, 2 bottles wine, and 1 horse to a private of the Cherokee Cavalry."

Thespian Association, $15.

We also thankfully acknowledge the prompt and cheerful assistance of ladies in Gadsden and vicinity in sewing &c., not members of the Society.

Eighteen sixty-one has passed away with its dark clouds of war enveloping the whole horizon of our Southern Confederacy. To many, many hearts has it brought anguish too deep to be uttered. From the caressing arms of the mother, has gone forth the noble son to battle for his country's rights, and the loving and faithful wife, while she drives back the starting tear, and crushes down the rising agony, that none but a wife may feel, bids her husband go forth and drive back the ruthless hordes that come to blast the glory of our Southern land. 1862 has greeted us while the same lowering clouds threaten—the "blood red banner" is still unfurled and the cry of "to arms" is still heard all over our Confederacy—and now ladies and we appeal to you? Let us rouse ourselves at duty's call in the present momentous crisis of our country.—Shall we sit idly by, and content ourselves with what we have already done! Never! comes back a response from the noble hearted women of our land.—Our brave volunteers have gone forth to shield us from danger, to fight in defense of our hearthstones, and are now exposed to the hardships of the "tented field." They must be furnished with comfortable clothing, and blankets, to shield them from the wintry blasts.—On us devolves this duty.—It is not ours to go forth amid the clash of arms, nor defy the bristling bayonet and the yawning cannon's mouth.—We may not be called upon as "Joan of Arc" or the "Maid of Saragoza" to lead armies to the field—neither is it for us to wear the victor wreath of the warrior, but we may in our own sphere be none the less useful. "Be true" should be our "motto."—Rigid economy should be practiced in all our household arrangements, and we should not consider it beneath our pride and dignity to save even the half-dime in order to contribute more to our soldiers.—I envy not the woman who can now appear in fine apparel, and who can idly spend the day in luxury and ease, while her country is calling for her aid in tones which can be resisted by no true woman, and he who will not either fight, nor spend his money for his country's honor deserves not the name of man. Let us then each and every one to our post, and this dark cloud will soon be dispelled—already from across the broad Atlantic a bright ray of hope is discernible and may God speed the day when our soldiers shall return with victory perched upon their banners and peace with her lovely mantle wave over the length and breadth of this our lovely land of flowers—then will be seen once more bright eyes and smiling faces and "welcome" to our brave defenders will be echoed and re-echoed throughout all our borders.

MRS. J. W. SLACK.
Sec'y.

HEADQUARTERS, ALA. 12 MONTHS VOLUNTEERS, CAMP NEWTON, GREEN CO. ALA., Jan. 15, '62.

MR. EDITOR:

As much doubt has arisen recently about the organization of my Regiment. I have thought best to make public a letter I received a few days ago from the Secretary of War; which puts a *quietus* to 12 months men hereafter, as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND,
December 27, 1861.

CAPT. R. P. BLOUNT:

Camp Newton, Green Co. Ala.

SIR:—Your letter of last date has been received. The enclosed returns were referred to the Adjutant General. You may accept and muster into service upon due inspection as required by law—companies for 12 months service, to be incorporated in this Battalion, if they are fully armed; but, no other troops will be accepted for 12 months.

Respectfully,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War.

I have a small Battalion in camp, regularly mustered drawing pay, undergoing a thorough drill, well quartered in fine health, and being armed speedily with the country rifles altered to carry the minnie ball. If any new companies desire to go for 12 months they had better come soon, as the above letter states no more troops will be received for twelve months.

The next thing must be a draft for the war.

R. P. BLOUNT, Commanding.

SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE M'LEAN.—"The Chicago Journal learns, "on pretty good authority, that President Lincoln has determined to appoint Hon. O. H. Browning, now United States Senator from Illinois to the Federal Supreme Court, in place of Judge McLean deceased."—*Chicago Tribune.*

And so Hon. John J. Crittenden's nose is out of joint again!

Loss of the Confederate Steamer Calhoun.

Information was received in this city yesterday from New Orleans the loss of the Confederate steamer Calhoun. She was on her return from Havana with a large and valuable cargo, when a Lincoln cruiser came up and gave chase. The Calhoun was finally abandoned after having been set on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The vessel and cargo were both totally consumed. The Calhoun was a fine, fast steamer, and had been very successful in running the blockade. We published on the 15th inst., a dispatch announcing the arrival at Havana on the 6th. There is no doubt the blockaders were on the watch for her return. The Calhoun was formerly the concert of the Gordon, both of the Florida steam packet line, between Charleston and Jacksonville, Pilatka, Fernandina and other points in Florida. We have no intelligence as to what became of the passengers or crew.

Shortly after the commencement of hostilities the Calhoun was fitted up at New Orleans as a privateer. She made several trips, and succeeded in bringing in a number of rich prizes. Her loss is to be regretted, but it is a matter for gratification that she has not been taken a prize by the enemy.—*Charleston Courier.*

Glorious Victory in Missouri.

We learn from a passenger who came down from Tennessee yesterday, that the indomitable Price had recently obtained a most glorious and complete victory over the The Lincolnites, near Lexington, Mo.

The Federal loss is reported at 1600 killed. This is almost too good to believe. It would seem more probable that the *entire* Federal loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners was 1600.

The same informant states that Gen. Beauregard is on his way to Kentucky, to take command of our army, at Monticello now commanded by Gen. Crittenden.

THE SHORT COTTON CROP POLICY.—From a business letter, written by a very intelligent citizen of an adjoining county, says the Greensboro Beacon, we extract the following on the short crop policy:

By the way, I am glad to see you have taken up the subject of *no cotton*. I regard it as the most important matter that can be brought before the planters. Unless the planters agree upon some definite rule for the curtailment of the cotton crop, the voice of warning will be raised in vain.—If the South makes even half a crop—i. e., if the crop of 1862 should reach 2,000,000 bales, we shall be in the power of the English. If we make *no cotton at all* and produce so much grain that *poor men* who are in the army can support their families on $15 per month, we shall be complete masters of the position in regard to both England and the Yankees. But if the cotton planter should fail to see that it is his duty to make his negroes provide *cheap food* for the families of the absent laboring men, next spring will find us with a *disbanded army and a ruined cause*. You cannot say too much on this subject; and after all you may say, you will find each planter thinking your advice the very thing for his neighbor, and the very thing that does not suit his peculiar case.

SCHOONER JESSEE RICHARDS.—This schooner, which went down the bay early in the week, with the purpose of running the blockade, had the misfortune Wednesday night, to get aground in the East Shoal in attempting to pass out. She lay there until about three o'clock Thursday evening, when the enemy sent several boats to take possession of her. Thereupon the captain and crew set her on fire and abandoned her, and she was burned to the water's edge. We understand that her cargo consisted of 110 bales of cotton.

Movements of the Enemy

We spent a part of yesterday at Fort Pulaski, and take pleasure in reporting both garrison and works in a condition entirely satisfactory, so far at least as we are competent to judge.

The movements of the enemy for some days and nights past have been unusually active, and betoken a strong disposition to break the long monotony of their sojourn at Hilton Head and Tybee. Sounding parties have been out for some nights, and extended their operation in the direction of Daufaski, and even to a considerable distance up the river, as was clearly distinguised from their lights. They appear to be seeking for a channel through which they may enter the river out of reach of our guns.

Saturday last they entered Wild's cut with their light draft vessels, and shelled the region round about for several hours, probably in search of those horrible Southern, masked batteries.—The reports were distincly heard, and the smoke seen; from the fort.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, a Yankee fleet of twelve or fourteen vessels, some of them steamers, passed the mouth of the river bound southward and under full headway. Where they came from, and whither bound, remains to be developed. Perhaps Warsaw is their destination, and if so we may make ready for some sort of demonstration in the course of a few days. As the boat was some miles up the river on its return to the city, several of the smaller vessels were distinctly seen apparently heading in for Tybee Roads. We were out of sight; whether the rest followed suit could not be ascertained.

LATER—THE ENEMY IN AT WARSAW.

About dark last evening a courier arrived at headquarters, from the Skidway batteries, with a dispatch stating that the fleet referred to above had arrived at Warsaw. Thirteen of the vessels had crossed the bar an anchored in the Sound, whilst two remained outside. We shall probably have something stirring during the day.

Hearing that something was going on in Wall's Cut, Commodore Tatnall went down yesterday, with two steamers, the Savannah and the St. Johns, to take observations. Upon nearing the obstructions, he discovered a party of Yankees illustrously tugging away at them with implements necessary for their removal.

The sunken schooner had been slewed round from its position across the stream, and many of the pilings removed. The scamps took to their boats and made their escape before the Savannah got within range. All their implements wich were left behind, together with the shanties on the bank were destroyed. Being compelled to return on the tide, nothing further was done.—*Sav. Rep.* 27th.

The Atlanta Confederacy, in speaking of the charges against Gen. Crittenden, makes the following remark.

While on this subject, we will say, there is too much liquor drinking among our army officers. It ought to be carefully investigated and every one found guilty, should be summarily dismissed. It is too bad for us to render up our sons, brothers, fathers and husband to be shot at by infernal Yankees, under the command of *drunken officers*. If President Davis will make a clean sweep of them from the army, it will give him the enthusiastic support and confidence of our people to such a degree as no man ever before enjoyed. Let it be done at once.

Outrages in East Tennessee.

The Knoxville "Register" says the defeat of the Confederates at Fishing Creek has emboldened the Lincoln minions that yet remain in East Tennessee with the idea that the Federals will soon have possession of the country, and they have committed some of the grossest outrages upon true Southern men.—Phillip Seiber, of Anderson county, was murdered in his own house in the presence of his wife and children one night, and his house robbed of money and other valuables. Gabriel K[illegible] the same county, was also k[illegible] them.

The tories of Greene county [illegible] turbulent and threatening.

They raise tall students in Ma[illegible] cousin. An exchange paper [illegible] "The board of education has [illegible] erect a building large enough [illegible] accomodate five hundred students [illegible] ries high."

Barbarity of Our Enemies.

On the road side near the [illegible] the fight began a house was [illegible] our troops as a hospital to which [illegible] ed and wounded were borne [illegible] pendency of the fight. When [illegible] were outflanked and compelled [illegible] treat, many of the wounded [illegible] were left in this building. [illegible] had the barbarous enemy acquired [illegible] session, then they set on fire [illegible] living, the helpless and the dead [illegible] burned together. When shall [illegible] barbarity be avenged. How long [illegible] ashes of the dead heroes of this [illegible] struggle call in vain upon the [illegible] avenge the cruelty of our heart[illegible] We would hang Northern officers [illegible] Southern privateersmen be [illegible] This is past obedience to the [illegible] *nis*" implanted in our natures. [illegible] Shall the victims of this unheard [illegible] remain unavenged? Shall [illegible] men, a countless multitude, [illegible] everywhere in Tennessee to a[illegible] death of the hero Zollicoffer?

The Battle of Fishing Creek, Spring Ky.

It is our painful duty, this [illegible] announce the first very serious [illegible] to the Southern arms, in the [illegible] our troops under Gen. Crittenden [illegible] Fishing Creek or Mill Spring [illegible] death of Zollicoffer, alone, is [illegible] most deplorable events of the [illegible] Brave, chivalrous, of high [illegible] rity, coolness and sagacity, [illegible] seemed to have acquired [illegible] respect and confidence of his [illegible] zens in or out of the Army. [illegible] cribe the defeat to Crittenden [illegible] edness—others go so far [illegible] him with treachery. One [illegible] of the Memphis Avalanche [illegible] writing from Nashville (Jan. [illegible]) a statement of one W. B. [illegible] Nairy's batallion, that [illegible] had been taken from the body of a man, shot by our men while [illegible] tempting to cross the river, which revealed the character of our [illegible] tions, number of troops, amount [illegible] visions &c. The papers were [illegible] Gen. Crittenden to Capt. West [illegible] ish man," living near the encampment with whom he dined the Saturday [illegible] fore the battle, for West to send [illegible] the Northern Army. A negro [illegible] West's told a negro girl at [illegible] Duncan's company, to which [illegible] Smith belonged. Smith and several [illegible] er men of the company searched [illegible] negro, Saturday night, and found [illegible] crossing the river in a canoe. [illegible] him to stop, he refused and [illegible] him, got the papers, and hastened [illegible] to Col. Battle between 10 and 11 [illegible] Col. B's command was then moving [illegible] gainst the enemy. He did not [illegible] fore examining them till early [illegible] morning after the fight. Our [illegible] were ordered to stop at [illegible] miles from Montgomery. [illegible] While there the officers were [illegible] together concerning the papers [illegible] Crittenden rode hastily off to Mont[illegible] The regiments proceeded to Mont[illegible] and found Crittenden in his tent at [illegible] ten's Hotel intoxicated. He was [illegible] diately arrested and is now under [illegible] war, held by Cols. Stanton, Battle [illegible] ham and Newburn.

J. B. B. says, Smith tells this [illegible] every appearance of truth, but [illegible] to believe nothing but the official [illegible] ports. There is great excitement [illegible] Nashville, some crediting, others [illegible] crediting, Crittenden's treachery.

Smith further says:

Gen. Zollicoffer's body was carried [illegible] the brigade hospital by order of [illegible] Cliffe. He lived six hours after he was shot, dying somewhat past eight [illegible] A. M. His last words were [illegible] *my own inside of the breastwork.*" There were eighteen wounded and [illegible] teen sick besides Gen. Zollicoffer's [illegible] in the hospital. The hospital and the bodies were burned by the Federals.—[Huntsville Democrat.

Beauregard Transferred.

We find the following special [illegible] to the Knoxville Register:

RICHMOND, January [illegible]

Gen. Beauregard has been [illegible] to the command of Columbus [illegible] General Gustavus Smith takes the [illegible] of Beauregard at Manassas.

The Louisville *Courier*, of the [illegible] says we are now enabled to state [illegible] itatively that such is the fact. [illegible] nouncement will cause a third of joy and enthusiasm throughout the [illegible] Under the lead of this gallant Gen. [illegible] our brave men will be prepared to [illegible] form deeds of heroic valor worthy [illegible] their noble cause, and to drive [illegible] one of the nigger-stealing invaders [illegible] Southern soil, or enrich it with [illegible] blood.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE FOR CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA. SPECIAL TERM, JANUARY 17th, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John S. Borden, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Borden, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 24th day of February next, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and settlement; and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said County, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to appear at a special Term of said Court to be holden at the Court House of said County said Monday, the 24th day of February, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court at Office this 17th day of January 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge.

Jan. 23—3t.

itted for the Selma Reporter.

LATEST NEWS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.

A proposition has been made by the [illegible] Legislature for a suspension of [illegible] between the North and South, [illegible] purpose of adjusting the national difficulties upon the basis of the res[illegible] of the Union.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

[illegible] Singletary, commanding reconnoitering party, informs the Newburn [illegible] that he arrived at Portsmouth, North Carolina, on Wednesday [illegible] after the storm commenced, rendering it impossible to make observations himself. Reliable men who had been applied to by the directors of the [illegible] pilots, said the fleet was at [illegible], numbering one hundred and [illegible] five vessels, representing thirty [illegible] burthens. One third were in the [illegible] Tuesday, one third in the Roads, [illegible] third outside busy lightening [illegible] over the Swash. These men al[illegible] that the Yankees were anxious [illegible] pilots for Croaton Sound and River, [illegible] the opinion that Ronoke, [illegible] Washington, and perhaps [illegible] places, would be attacked, and [illegible] certain that Newburn will be [illegible] as the vessels of the Yankees [illegible] and could not attack [illegible]. They also learned from the [illegible] that they have lost three vessels [illegible] men since reaching Hatteras. Yankees also informed them [illegible] Orleans will be attacked simultaneously with an attack on the Sound.

[illegible] of the storm on Thursday [illegible] upon the Yankees must [illegible] severe. Portsmouth was [illegible] covered with water.

[illegible] were released, and left [illegible] on Tuesday, report that they were told that a Yankee regiment was [illegible] and believed to be lost.

A vessel with one hundred persons is [illegible] at Chickamicomico.

The Tribune says Burnsides fleet is [illegible] Coast, with the object to assail [illegible] thinks Newburn will be first at[illegible].

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.

[illegible] York Herald of the 27th [illegible].

[illegible] erates having stopped supplies to Washington by blockading the [illegible] the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, resolutions have been introduced [illegible] Congress enquiring whether the road [illegible] military protection, and how.

[illegible] occurred in New York destroying [illegible] buildings on Fulton and Pearl [illegible].

[illegible] steamer Europa has arrived at [illegible] with European news to the [illegible].

[illegible] Liverpool Cotton Market on [illegible]. Fair Orleans was selling at [illegible] middling Orleans 12 5-8, and ad[illegible].

Preparations for war in England continue.

The London Times understands England has returned an answers to Seward, expressing gratification at the disavowal of Wilke's act in capturing Mason [illegible].

The Post announces that England is satisfied.

[illegible] denounces the policy of [illegible] Post [illegible] is generally gratified at the [illegible] of the Commissioners.

The Paris Moniteur says a feeling of [illegible] indignation prevails through[illegible] and France for the vindictive act in attempting to destroy the [illegible] of Charleston.

The privateer Nashville is closely [illegible] by the Federal steamer Tuscarora. [illegible] prospect of a battle between them [illegible] cipated.

[illegible] Sumter is reported to have sailed [illegible] Southampton.

Cotton at Liverpool unchanged.

[illegible] European powers are seriously [illegible] the propriety of recognizing [illegible] Southern Confederacy. It will probably be done within sixty days.

[illegible] general Bankrupt law has been [illegible] in the Federal Congress.

About a half million in specie has been exported weekly from the North during the past six months.

[illegible] Epping and three children, wife of the German Consul at Savannah, [illegible] arrived at Norfolk.

[illegible] Russell predicts that the Lincoln Government will be hopeless with[illegible] a brilliant victory is gained during [illegible].

[illegible] steamer Kate, of Charleston arrived at Nassau on the 18th inst, with [illegible] Confederate flag floating from her [illegible].

NASHVILLE, Jan. 31.

[illegible] latest advices from munfordsville say that the Yankees have sent back their sick from that place, and are busily engaged bringing up their artillery from [illegible] Bacon Creek. It is said they re[illegible] marching orders early last week.

[illegible] Yankee regiments are encamped [illegible] Woodsville on this side of Green [illegible], under cover of the heavy guns on [illegible] side. They send out pickets during the day towards Horse Cave but [illegible] them in at night.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.

It is reported that a French Man-of-War is coming up the River. Commodore Hollins has a despatch to that ef[illegible].

AUGUSTA, Jan. 31.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says the steamer Leesburg went down to Fort Pulaski yesterday and returned safe here. Several shots were fired from Tybee, which all fell short.

The Republican says information has been received from the telegraph operator at Nashville, stating that Gen. Price has captured the city of St. Louis.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.

New York papers of the 29th have been received at Norfolk.

Burnside's official report to the Department at Washington, says he reached Hattras, after a foggy and stormy passage. Most of the smaller vessels anchored safely in the Harbor, before the severest portion of the gale. The propeller City of New York, loaded with powder and rifled bombs, was wrecked. The steamer Louisiana is ashore. The gunboat Zouave, loaded with 1,700 Rifles, 300 boxes Revolvers, grape shot and loaded bombs, the New Brunswick and Pocahontas, with the Rhode Island Battery, the Eastern Queen, and between 30 and 40 vessels are missing—probably lost. Burnside has the largest portion of his fleet inside of Hatteras, awaiting reinforcements.

In New York the expedition theme excites the fears of speculators and capitalists, who regard it as a vast amount fruitlessly expended. The Ship Merchants are highly pleased at the prospect of a new market for their old hulks.

Col. Allen, of New Jersy, a Surgeon and two others, were drowned, in making an effort to relieve the steamer New York.

Secretary Staunton prohibits the receiving of letters by flag of truce, except to prisoners of war

In Washington, indications are that the Secretary of Navy will soon resign.

The Small pox is raging at Georgetown, District of Columbia.

A bill has passed the Federal Senate authorizing Lincoln to take possession of all telegraph lines when necessary, and impress agents and employees prescribing bath for interfering with the lines.

The Senate has also passed a resolution taking charge of all cotton lands and employing negroes to cultivate them.

A petition has been presented in the Senate from Illinois, asking for the expulsion of all who voted in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Reports prevailed at Washington of skirmishes on the upper Potomac, in which thirty Texans were killed.

Gen. Jackson is concentrating at Charlestown, and it is thought he will immediately down near Harper's Ferry.

NASHVILLE, Feb 1

The remains of Gen. Zollicoffer arrived here to-day. The Legislature adjourned. The remains were escorted from the Railroad depot by the Military, Governor, State officers and citizens generally, and are now lying in state at the Capitol. The funeral will take place to morrow.

The official report of Lieut. Colonel Waltham, commanding the 15th Mississippi Regiment, at the battle of Fishing Creek says the Confederate loss in the engagement was 45 killed, 153 wounded and 25 missing.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.

A skirmish occurred near Occoquan in which 9 Federals were killed and 1 taken prisoner.

The London Herald in urging England to recognize the Southern Confederacy, says perfect free trade will at once be established with the South, and England will have a fine market for her manufactured goods.

Earl Derby continues to advocate the recognition.

The French journals severely denounce the stone blockade of Charleston

Massachusetts is making coast defences.

Gen. McClellan is well.

Half millon dollars have been appropriated by the Federal House of Congress for heavy ordnance.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will cause to be opened and held, on the 1st Monday in March, 1862, at the different election Precincts in Calhoun county, Alabama, an election for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each election precinct in said county, and the following named persons are hereby appointed managers of said election, to-wit:

Pre No 1, Jacksonville—B. C. Wyly, A. Adams, and F. Snow.

Pre. No 2, Alexandria—J M Crook, J G Powers and J R Walker.

Pre No 3, court ground—Wm E Ledelent, J Z Brady and L C Mitchell.

Pre No 4, court ground—I M Ford, Thomas J Harrison and B Murphree.

Pre No 5, Polkville—Noah Goode, A Downing and D Crow.

Pre No 6, Peck's Hill—H Finch, W J Whisenant, and A W Kirby.

Pre No 7, court ground—Abel Phillips, R A Honea and H L Pettit.

Pre No 8, Wilson's Shop—Robert McCain, Wm B Green and B Nabors.

Pre No 9, Ladiga—S C Kelly, Berry Prichard and L Alexander.

Pre No 10, Rabbit Town X Roads—J A Whiteside, Spencer Morgan and Wm Defreese.

Pre No 11, White Plains—J E Williams, J B Hays and C G Morgan.

Pre No 12, Yoe's X Roads—J C Elston, J F Davis and J P Lackey.

Pre No 13, Oxford—J A Turnipseed John Orr and D D Draper.

Pre No 15, Sugar Hill—Joseph Wright, Wm M Bell and R Jenkins.

Pre No 15, Pine Grove—J C Barker, A Coffey and Lemuel Edwards.

Pre No 16, Abernathy—J M Owens, James Kemp, and J W Jones.

Pre No 17, Fair Play—B Owens, J L Durrough and Wm T Carruth.

Pre No 18, Pine Thicket—W King, Wm Graham and Isaac Wallis.

Pre No 19, court ground—Calvin M Steed, Wm Howell and Giles Carmichael.

Pre No 20, court ground—Thomas D Treadaway, Thomas Beasley and Forrester Putman

Pre No 21, Sulphur Springs—I L Whiteside, F Crow and Wm Voxell.

Pre No 22, court ground—J W Whisenant, Wm H Smith and John Weems.

Pre No 23, Pleasant Hill—E Grean Brrker, J R Pesnall and Wm White

The Constables are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective precincts, this 30th day of January, A D 1862, F. LOVE, Shff.

The State of Alabama, } Calhoun County. }

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, SPECIAL TERM, FEB. 3rd A. D. 1862.

THIS day came Nancy Phillips and James M Phillips, Administratrix and Administrator of of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed their petition in writing, representing in substance, that the said Mark Phillips, died seized and possessed of the following described Lands, to-wit: The north west fourth of north west fourth of Section 29, Fraction A, of fl section 30, Fraction C, of fl section 30, Fraction S, of fl section 19 and one Rod in width off of the North End of Fraction B of fl section 32, beginning at the east and running to the west line of said Fraction, except the right of a road to Thomas R Maugham and his heirs and assigns, across the north east corner of Fraction B, of one rod in width—also all of Fraction D, of fl section 30, lying north and west of Adams' creek, to be straightened as the marks on the trees are now made, all in fl Township 13, range 6 east in the District of Lands sudject to sale at Lebanon, Alabama, and situated in Calhoun county, Ala., containing 227 acres, more or less—also the west half of the north west fourth of section 27, and the north east fourth of northwest fourth, and west half of north west fourth of section 28, township 13 of range 6, east in the Coosa Land District and situated in Calhoun county, Ala. containing 330 acres more or less—also the south west fourth of north west fourth of section 20, township 13, range 6 east in the Lebanon Land District and in Calhoun county, Alabama, containing 40 acres more or less—also the south east fourth of south west fourth of section 21, and the northwest fourth of southeast fourth of section 21, and south half of south east fourth of section 21, and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 22, all in township 13, of Range 6 east in the Coosa Land District, situated in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said Administratrix and Administor farther, allege, that the following named persons and they alone, are the heirs and distributees of said estate, to-wit: Nancy Phillips, petitioner and widow of decedent, James M. Phillips, one of petitioners, Cynthia Taylor, wife of Green B Taylor; the children of Elizabeth Jones, deceased, to-wit: Polly Ann Graddy, wife of Richard Graddy; Nancy Gilbert, wife of Mc Gilbert; Isaa Jones; Catharine Clive, wife of —— Clive, all of the above over twenty-one years of age, Leah E Countryman, wife of William Countryman, Amanda Jones Ezra Jones, Mark Jones, John Jones Rebecca Jones, Edward Jones and Emily Jones, the last named seven under twenty one years of age; Fanny Matcalf, Lydia Cannon, wife of Cornelius Cannon; William Phillips, Polly Ann Hampton, Eliza Hampton, wife of Eliza Hampton; Nancy Smith, wife of J A Smith; all of the above last named over twenty-one years of age, and Olivia P Phillips wife of Charles Phillips, deceased, who is under twenty one years of age—all of said heirs and distributees in St. Clair and Calhoun counties in the State of Alabama, except Lydia Cannon, wife of the said Cornelius Cannon, and Eliza Hampton wife Eliza Hampton, the former residing in the State of Illinois and the latter in the state of Texas. Petitioners farther allege, that a sale of the foregoing Lands are necessary for distribution; that an equal, fair and beneficial division of the same cannot be made without a sale thereof; and they therefore ask an order and decree of said court, that Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, be set for the hearing of said petition and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for at least forty days prior to said day, as a notice to said Lydia Cannon and her husband Cornelius Cannon and Eliza Hampton and her husband, who are non-residents residing beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and all other persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said Court to be holden at the court house of said county of Calhoun, on said Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, and defend against petition, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this the 3rd day of February, 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 6, 1862—6t

LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have rented the Livery Stables of Privett & Farmer, and are now prepared to accommodate travellers by conveyance to any point desired, or to hire Horses and Buggies by the day upon accommodating terms.

We will also have horses fed and properly attended to at 25 cents per feed.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives them confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they therefore solicit the liberal patronage of the public.

J. H. SARGEANT,
T. A. INGLIS.

Feb. 6, 1862.

For the War, and the Country's defence.

The horse company which is being made up in Calhoun County Alabama, to serve for 3 years or the War, will be organized at the muster ground, beat No. 21 in said County, on Saturday the 8th day of February 1862. Every body in Calhoun and surrounding counties—and every where, who are in favor of forming said company and are willing to aid either by service, money or counsel are invited to attend. The neighborhood will furnish a dinner for those who come, and it is hoped that harmony good cheer, and good feeling will prevail. Each member of the company is requested to take a list and procure as many names as he possibly can, and all who join are expected to be present at the organization.

R. G. EARLE.

Attention!

Those who have joined the company of S. D. McClellan and E. C. Dickey, are requested to meet in Alexandria on Saturday next, the 8th day of Febuary, for the purpose of organizing the company, and electing officers.

A few more men are needed to complete the necessary number, and we hope they will give us their names before or on that day.

S. D. McCLELLAN,
E. C. DICKEY.

Receipt List.

FROM JAN. 29, TO FEB. 6, 1862.

M. M. Summers, new sub.,	$2 00
J W Hanna,	2 00
Dr. T L Robertson,	4 00
Byers & Bowan,	2 00
Mrs N. Dill,	3 00
Jeeph Phillips,	1 00
Jesse Baggett,	2 00
Dr. R P Evans,	4 00
Joel Galbreath,	2 00
H L Morris,	3 00
Wm. Box,	2 00
B F Jones,	2 00
B G Crump,	3 00
T W Truss,	2 00
Mrs. Mary McClendon,	2 00
H H Strange,	2 00
Samuel R Lister,	2 00
B B Whorton,	2 00
Wm. M Robertson,	2 00
Wm. Humphries,	2 00
D T Prater,	1 00
W C Lee,	5 00
P Abrams,	1 00
James Mays,	2 00
J L Willbanks,	2 00
Henry Murray,	2 00
M Heifner,	4 00
G W Wells,	2 00
I A Dickinson,	3 00

ADMINISTRATORS

SALE

Of Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, rendered on the 3rd day of February, 1862, the undersigned will proceed to sell on

Monday the 3rd day of March. 1862,

at public auction, to the hihest bidder, at the late residence of Mark Phillips, sr. deceased, the whole of the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, (except the negro slaves) which property consists of

3 Head of Horses,
4 Head of Mules,
1 Cow and Calf,
4 Milch Cows,
14 Head Stock Cattle,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
47 Head of Stock Hogs,
29 Head of Sheep,
22 Head of Lambs,
2 Ox Wagons,
1 Two Horse Wagon,
1 Buggy and Harness,
1 Corn Sheller,
9 Sythes and Cradles,
1 Thrasher,
1 Sett Blacksmiths Tools,
1 Lot of Corn, 1 lot of Oats,
2 Stacks Fodder, 2 pens Shucks,
1 Lot Cotton Seed,
Bee Stands—Wheat Fan,
13 Bales of Cotton,
Farming Utensils,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date—note and two approved securities will be required on all sums over five dollars, and all sums under five dollars, cash.

NANCY PHILLIPS,
JAS. M. PHILLIPS,
Adm'x and Adm'r.

The State of Alabama, } Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, February 3rd, A D 1862.

THIS day came Nancy Phillips and James M Phillips, Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed their petition in writing, representing that their intestate died seized and possessed of certain negro slaves, to-wit: Fanny, a woman 35 years of age, and her three children, Charles a boy 4 years old, Charlsey a girl 2 years old, and Emily a girl one year old—Salina, a woman 34 years old and her child Allen, a boy one year old, Dick, a man 50 years old, and Stephen, a man 25 years old: Mary, a woman 21 years old and her child Kitty a girl 2 years old; Sylva, a woman 20 years old and her child Paralee, a girl one year old; Prissey, a woman 29 years old and her two children, Ann a girl 2 years old & George a boy 7 months old; Jesse a boy 17 years old; Seller, a girl 16 years old; Amstead, a boy 14 years old; John a boy 13 years old; Mariah, a girl 12 years old; Charlotte, a girl 11 years old; Buze, a boy 9 years old, and Henry a boy 7 years old.

The above named boy Stephen is not now in the possession of petitioners, having run away some two or three months ago, and has not been recovered. Said petitioners allege that said slaves cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said decedent without a sale thereof; and they therefore yray an order of said court for the sale thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, be set for the herrign of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for thirty days prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, A Woods, Judge of said court at office on this 3rd day of February, 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 6, 1862—4t.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of [illegible], deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 14th day of January, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

ELI JONES, Adm.

Jan'y 21, 1862—3t.

BECKER & FRANCIS,

General Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

COTTON, FLOUR, LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce, [illegible] manufactured Goods sold at the usual rates. We have ample facilities for [illegible] and [illegible] attention will be paid to this branch of our Business.

W. P. BECKER, of Selma. | J. C. FRANCIS, Jr. of Jacksonville.

P. S. Dr. J. C. Francis, is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all [illegible] left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 30, 1862—ly.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Self are requested to come and make settlement and pay interest and principal if they can. D. A. Self expects to remain here during our court; and all persons that do not close their accounts, may expect to pay cost.

SMITH & SELF.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Francis Robinson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 8th day of January, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan. 23—6t. J. B. FORNEY, Adm.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration in chief, upon the estate of Lawrence Brock, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 20th day of January; 1862; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan 23—6t. JOHN BROCK, Adm.

Look Out!

For a Sack of Salt

MARKED E. G. S. which was taken from our store about the last of December—supposed by mistake—please return or account for without further investigation.

Jan. 23, 1862. J. A. STEVENSON.

JACKSONVILLE

MALE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution announce to the friends of Education that they have secured the services of the REV. ROBERT SCALES, and have no doubt but that he will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and friends.

The rates of tuition the same as heretofore fixed by the Trustees.

The next session will commence on **Monday the 3rd of February, 1862.** and it is desired that those who can conveniently would commence with the beginning of the session so as to be properly classed.

Jacksonville, Jan. 26, 1862.

To Rent.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS, with good gardens attached. Two of them are on the main street, and would answer for business and dwelling houses. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to

Jan. 29, '62. J. A. STEVENSON.

Bring in Your Tin.

THE undersigned is now prepared to mend in a neat and durable manner all descriptions of Tin Ware. Terms, cash.

W. W. NESBIT.

Jan. 26, 1862.

Freemen to Arms!

Rally to the support of your bleeding country, lend her your strong arm.

Your soil is invaded, your commerce destroyed, your ports of entry blockaded, and you are threatened with subjugation by our Northern foes. They threaten to confiscate your property, place you on an equality with the negro; they have committed outrages on our females, all on our own soil. Will you stand it? If not, then rally around the standard of your country; let that patriotic spirit that moved your fathers of '76 to action inspire your breast, and in the language of Patrick Henry, "give me liberty or give me death." We want your strong arm and brave hearts to help establish our government. Then arouse my countrymen arouse to your duty. Help establish a Southern Confederacy, it will prove a blessing to your children yea your children's children.

Now we propose to raise a company of volunteers to serve 12 months unless sooner discharged. After a sufficient amount of subscribers, we will elect our officers, and report our-selves to the proper authority; we will be furnished with good arms, our government now has the arms. Don't hesitate, but come forward to the defence of your liberties.

S. D. McCLELAN,
E. C. DICKIE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County. }

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, SPECIAL TERM, JANUARY 20th, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came James G. Nisbet, a resident citizen of said county, and presents and files his petition in said court, representing in substance as follows, to-wit: That on the 4th day of January, 1862, John Nisbet made, executed and published his last will and testament in writing—that since the making of said will, the said John Nisbet has departed this life, at his residence in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and the said James G. Nisbet now presents and files said will for probate, and asks that the same be probated, established and admitted to record as the last will and testament of the said John Nisbet, deceased. It is ordered by the Court, that the 24th day of February, 1862 be set for the hearing of said petition and the probate of said will; and that publication thereof be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to Catharine Kimbrell, wife of Ransom Kimbrell, and Ann E. Hendrick, wife of John Hendrick, who are non-resident legatees under said will, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 24th day of February, 1862, and defend against said petition and the probate of said will, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court at office on this 20th day of January, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jan 23—3t.

Cabbage Seed.

THE Mountain Cabbage Seed, raised by J. B. Peters, fresh and sound. A quantity of the seed have been deposited for sale at the store of Woodward & Co., and also at the Republican Office. Jan. 23.

Election Notice 97th Regt. Ala. Militia.

I will open and hold an election in said Regiment at the different Election Precincts therein, on Monday the 17th day of February 1862 for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major for said Regiment, and the following named persons are hereby appointed inspectors and managers of said election to wit.

Precinct No. 14—Sugar Hill Court Ground Jool T. Black, Shepherd Jenkins and Joseph Wright.

Pre. No. 15, PineGrove—J. C. Barker, A. Coffey and L. Edwards.

Pre. No. 16, Abernathy—J. J Pollard, J. M. Owens and W A Nunnelly.

Pre. No. 17, Fair Play Bart. Owens, S. M. Carruth and J. L. Darrough.

Pre. No. 18, Pine Thicket—A. D. Crandler, W. R. Brown, sr. E A Barker.

Pre. No. 19, Phipps Court Gaound, B. F. Barker, S. H. Roper and B. O. Raney.

Pre. No. 20, Court Ground—J. S. Bordon, Thomas Beasley and C. M. Wheeler.

The Constables of said Precincts are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective Precincts—this 12th day of January, 1862.

F. LOVE, Shff.

Attention.

ALL men who have enrolled themselves as Volunteers for twelve months in Carpenter's company, will attend at the court House in Jacksonville on Saturday the 8th day of February next, for the purpose of taking action for organization. It is desired that none will fail to attend, as all will be considered as members of the company; and as such, interested in the action taken; and all who feel a willingness to serve their country in this hour of peril are called upon to join the company.

WYLIE CARPENTER, Capt.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed having been granted to the undersign d, on the 15th day of January, A. D 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, upon the estate of James B. Martin deed. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them to me legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make payment. This 28th Jan. A. D. 1862.

MARY E. MARTIN,
Adm'x.
with the will annexed.

Jan. 30, 1862.

The State of Alabama. } Calhoun County. }

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY SPECIAL TERM JAN. 25th A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John Brock special Administrator of the estate of Lawrance Brock dec'd., and filed his accounts and vouches for a final settlement of his said special administration of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 28th day of February A. D. 1862, be set for examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said County on said 28th day of February, A. D. 1862, and contest said account and the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS,—Judge of said Court for Calhoun County, at office in the town of Jacksonville on this the 25th day of Jan., A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge
Jan. 30th, 1862—3t. of Probate

Administrators Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 25th day of January, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This 25th January 1862.

NANCY PHILLIPS,
JAS. PHILLIPS,
Adm'x, & Adm'r.

M. P. STOVALL,

COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Augusta, Ga.,

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

His strict personal attention will, as heretofore, be devoted to the interest of his customers. Oct. 10, 1861—6m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin A. Brooks, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of January, 1862, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala., Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

G B DOUTHIT, Adm.

Jan 9, 1862.

The State of Alabama, } Calhoun County. }

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, SPECIAL TERM, AUG. 26th A. D. 1861.

LETTERS of Administration Notice having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said County on said 26th day of August 1861 upon the Estate of Erasmus P. Nance deed., all persons having claims against said Estate will please present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred this the 25th January 1862.

THOS. NANCE, Adm'r.

Jan. 30, 1862.

Attention 97th Regiment A. M.

The commissioned and non commissioned Officers will meet at Fair Play on the 25th of Jan. for drill at 10 o'clock.

All persons within the bounds of said 97th Regt. will meet on 25 at 10 o'clock for Review and inspection, each private will be required to have a gun in good order or give his reasons for not doing so.

All officers recently elected will be the proper commanders of their respective companies, and receive their commissions on the day of drill.

In those beats where they have not elected their officers, the appointed officers will take command of their respective companies.

By order of the Governor.

B. O. RAMEY, Col.

Circuit Court.

THE Special Term of the Circuit Court for Calhoun county, called by Judge Martin, will be held on the first and second weeks in February, 1862. Parties and witnesses in civil cases, are required to attend on Monday the 3rd day of February; and parties and witnesses in State cases are required to attend on Monday the 10th day of February, without further notice.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk

Molasses & Sugar,

IN abundance and Cheap, for sale by the undersigned, and by Woodward, Porter & White, Selma.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.

Dec. 23, 1861—4t.

To our Patrons and Friends.

WE take this method of returning our thanks to our friends and patrons, for their liberal patronage the past six years. We know these are unprecedented times in this country, but necessity forces us to call on all of those indebted to us, to pay at least a part of what they owe, as a part from all will help us very much.

After the first of January, we desire all to come in and close their accounts by note, and pay us what they can. We will take Cotton from all of those indebted to us, to the amount of their indebtedness, at the Rome and Selma prices, less the amount of freight.

On and after the first day of January next, we will sell Goods, exclusively for Cash.

RYAN & ROWLAND.

January 2, 1862.—6t.

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the last will and Testament of Joseph Davidson, late of DeKalb County, Ala. decd., having this day been granted the undersigned by the Hon. the Probate Judge of said county.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Dec. 23, 1862. W. L. DRISKILL, Executor.

Jan. 30, 1862.

STEAM ENGINE WORKS

Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotive and Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs, Hot Blasts for Furnaces & Rolling Mills, Castings and Machinery, [illegible] Screws, Turning Lathes, [illegible] Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected and all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam [illegible], Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the best GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made or repaired, Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, S and Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS.—Particular attention is given to this branch of business, Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the best made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW

One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.

April 5 1860—ly. Rome Ga.

Attention 73rd Regt. Ala. Malitia.

The Officers and soldiers of the 73rd Regt. will meet at Washington Williams, 4 miles south of White Plains on the 22d Feb. for the purposes of inspection, ordered by the Governor. Each soldier will be required to have a gun or give his reasons for not having one. The officers will be required to appear in full uniform, with sword and sash. The officers will be required to meet the day previous for the purpose of drill. Take due notice thereof and act according to the above instructions.

JOHN A. DEARMAN, Col. com. of 73rd Regt. Ala. M.

Attention Jo Walker Guards!

BY request of many of the members present on the day Capt. Robertson resigned, I propose to reorganize said company as 12 months volunteers, and ask all the members and as many others as will do so to join me in making the same up. We wish to be able to report the company to the Governor, organized and ready for service. Let us be active and energetic in our duty to our country.

As soon as a sufficient number of names are obtained, notice will be given for all to meet, for the purpose of electing officers and making arrangements for leaving.

J. C. BAIRD, 1st Lieut.

ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

BY HARDY & MASON.

In Selma, Ala.

GIVES THE

Very Latest Telegraphic News

FROM

All Parts of the Confederacy.

Daily fifty cents per month.

The DAILY SENTINEL is published every morning, (Mondays excepted,) at the following rates, payments strictly in advance:

One year.............................$5.00
Six months...........................3.00
One month............................50

The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at the following Rates:

One year.............................$2.00
Six months...........................1.00

Returned from the War.

THE subscriber has returned home for a short time to attend to winding up his old business.

All persons owing him are respectfully but earnestly urged to call soon and make payments or settle by note. Upon leaving again, all his claims will be placed in the hands of an agent for collection unless the parties come to see him before that time, and show at least a willingness to pay when in their power.

Jacksonville, Jan. 27, 1862—3t.

C. I. CLARK.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one alias ven. expons. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A P Bolin, and against Feliz Packer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March, 1862, the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 13, T 14 R 6—also the south west fourth of the south west 1-4 of S 12, T 14, R 6, as the property of said Parker, to satisfy said ven. ex. Jan. 23, 62.

F. LOVE, Shff.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, in favor of Wm. Phillips, Adm. and agains John A. Towers and J. R. Towers, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the first Monday in March next, 1862, the following described lands to-wit: the east half of the north west fourth of section five, township fourteen, range 6: also the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 5, township 14, range 6; also the south east fourth of north east fourth of section township 14, range 6 as the property of defendants to satisfy said fi fa. F. LOVE,

Jan. 23, 1862—6t. Shff.

Law Cards.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1859 1y

JNO. T. HEFLIN & J. B. MARTIN, JR. } ..... *Talladega, Ala.*
W. H. FORNEY, ... *Jacksonville, Ala.*

HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

WILLIAM M. HAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoinin Counties. Dec. 10, 1859—1y

M. J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY

TURNLEY & EASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of DeKalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun Randolph, and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office on the east side of the public square Dec. 27, 1860—1y.

WHATLEY & ELLIS,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

TIPTON & BRADFORD,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Sep. 6, 1860.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment, Mr. J. Reynolds an experienced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.

Nov. 1st, 1860.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carriage shop, where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE,
AND

which they will sell at lower prices than have ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER

May 17.—1860.

Daily Stage Line

BETWEEN ROME AND TALLADEGA

THE Coaches now make close connections with the Railroads at both ends of the route. Distance 90 miles; time 22 hours.

Through passengers will find this an agreeable route.

Leaves Rome every morning at 6 1-2 o'clk
Leaves Talladega every evening at 6 "
POWELL & HUTCHINSON,
Proprietors

GROCERY STORE
IN OXFORD.
S. & F. J. MORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &c.

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

Trustees Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1862, I will sell at auction, at the Sulphur Spring, near Z. Henderson's in Calhoun county, Ala. a negro slave by the name of Bob, about thirty years old. The sale will be made under the power contained in a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee by Wm H Dukeney on the 19th day of March, 1861, to secure J M McCain in a certain debt therein specified, due from said Dukeny to the said McCain, which Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county of Calhoun on the 25th day of March, A D 1861, in Book (O) on pages 739 and 742; this 16th day of January, A. D. 1862.

B. F. BURNS, Trustee in said deed.

Jan. 16, 1862—5t c.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

MORGANS & CROPPER,
OXFORD ALA.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, and prompt paying customers will find it to their interest to trade with us. All we ask is, to compare our Goods and prices with any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

COTTON BARS always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have constituted G. B. Bogersey, my lawful Agent, to transact any of my business during my absence in the Army.

J. A. COBB.

June, 28, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. ELCID JOHNSON, are hereby constituted my lawful agents, to settle my outstanding business during my absence. My Books and Notes are in their hands. Persons owing me will please call on them and settle.

July 13, 1861. C. J. CLARK.

Notice.

AS I have the measures of the Volunteers from this county, and of the Gedsden Company, am prepared to make uniforms, or other clothing in my line, which may be desired, with neatness and despatch, upon very low terms.

R. J. MARTIN.

August 8th, 1861.

NOTICE.
Ala. and Ten. River Railroad
WARE HOUSE,

BY S. W. PETTEGREW, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860.—6m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. E. Williams & Co. will find their accounts and Notes in the hands of J. C. Legrande, Esq. for settlement and collection. Come one and all, save cost, as time will be given you before issue.

J. E. WILLIAMS.

White Plains, Ala. Aug. 11, 1861—4t.

Notice.

By virtue of a decree, made by the honorable Judge of the Probate Court for the county of Fayette, Ala., on the 17th day of April, 1860. I shall proceed to sell, as Guardian of Henry and Samuel Stewart, minor heirs of Caroline Burks deceased, on Monday the 19th day of August next, upon the premises, the following described Lands, to-wit:

The north half of the north east fourth of Section 29, Township 17, Range 10; and the South half of north west fourth of Section 29 Township 17, Range 10, except two acres out of the north half of north east fourth, Section 29, Township 17, Range 10, situated in the County of Randolph, Ala. Terms of sale 12 months credit with interest.

ASBERRY BURKS,
July 25, 1861—td. Guardian.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs those who may need them, that he has several well trained dogs for catching runaways, which can be had on application to him at White Plains, Al. July 11, 1861. A. J. STEVENSON.

MERCHANTS HOTEL.
Corner of Green and Water Streets,
SELMA, ALA.
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, would inform the traveling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in a superior style for the comfort and accommodation of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboats Landings as any other Hotel in the city, and every facility will be offered for transporting guests to either. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and improved, in the most inviting style. While the Dining Hall is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the Mobile and other markets afford, and attentive servants to attend to the wants of guests, and no pains shall be spared to make all who patronize this house comfortable and contented.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited J. J. NORRIS.

Selma, May 23, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.

Dec. 20, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon,
Salt,
Coffee.

For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made to the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Chance Creek, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or merchant grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS

May 14, 1859.

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 2nd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T. J. PRATHER Secy.

R. E. W. MADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS
Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
RESIDENCE
Jacksonville, Ala.,

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner.

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞ Bills due when the work is done.

☞ Office west side of main Street, opposite the Republican Office.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of Clayton Bowman & Co against John G. Moore, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the first Monday in March next, 1862, the following described lands, to wit: Fraction A, quarter of sec 26, township 12, Range 7, East. Fraction B, west part N E fr qr of section 26, township 12, range 7, 61 acres, levied upon as the property of defendant to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

Jan 23 1862. 5t.

JOHN L. FINCH & BRO.
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY &c.
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up Country **DRY GOODS** establishment. Also a large and well selected stock

LOOK HERE.

I have lost two Claybank Colts one 2 year old filly Bay mane and tail, hall face, a horse 10 years old last Spring dark brown and tail and dark legs, any information concerning said colts will be thankfully received, or any person bringing said colts to me will be paid for it.

Address W. G. HUDSON.
Coloma Cherokee Co. Ala

POETRY.

PUBLIC.

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of

FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE BEST OF
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dwel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered.

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not selling my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, 1860—tf

BACON LARD, CORN & FLOUR

20,000 bushels choice Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
3,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

JOEL H. FARMER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL continue the above named business at the old stand, on the south side of the public square, next door to J. B. & G. H. Forney's Store, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large lot of the various articles in his line of business. He is prepared to furnish, upon favorable terms,

COPPER STILLS,

Of superior quality, to those who may wish to distil their fruit or grain.

He would also call the attention of Housekeepers to his assortment of

TROY & PHILADELPHIA
COOKING STOVES,

Of the latest, best, and most approved patterns, combining utility and economy in an eminent degree; and which he is prepared to sell upon better terms than they can be bought in any other market and transported here.

In addition to his great variety of articles in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line, he has usually many articles of

House Furnishing Goods.
☞ *Tin Roofing & Guttering*

executed to order.

He solicits a call from those in need of articles in his line, and the patronage of the public generally. June 14, 1859.

Negroes Hiring.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON.

Jan. 10, 1861.

SOUTHERN SELECT SCHOOL.
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES.

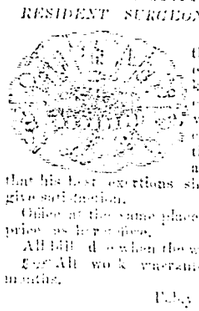
THE first term will commence at the residence of the undersigned in Jacksonville Ala., July 8th 1861.

RATES OF TUITION PER ADMISSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Latin and Greek languages with higher branches of Mathematics.....$20 00.
Higher English branches with Mathematics.....15 00
Primary branches.....10 00

P. F. SMITH.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. C. C. Porter, (colus,)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.



THANKFUL for the Public generously for their kindness & liberal Patronage, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, A price as low as any.

All work done when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

February 14, 1861—tf

JOHN L. FINCH & BRO.
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY &c.
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up Country **DRY GOODS** establishment. Also a large and well selected stock

LOOK HERE.

I have lost two Claybank Colts one 2 year old filly Bay mane and tail, hall face, a horse 10 years old last Spring dark brown and tail and dark legs, any information concerning said colts will be thankfully received, or any person bringing said colts to me will be paid for it.

Address W. G. HUDSON.
Coloma Cherokee Co. Ala

Land For Sale.

The undersigned now offers for sale his valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 869 Acres, 450 of which are in cultivation, lying 14 miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—about 1½ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 80 acres of the tract good bottom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough hand for my force.

July 11,—6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Porter & P. H. McCargo is this day dissolved by mutual consent; this 20 January, 1861. C. C. PORTER.
P. H. McCARGO.

☞ C. C. PORTER will continue to Practice his profession at the same office as formerly & solicits a liberal share of patronage

THE BLOCKADE
NOT OPEN YET.

WE beg leave to inform herewith, our many friends and patrons of Jacksonville and Calhoun County, that we now have in Store and are daily receiving, a large and select stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Domestic Goods of all descriptions; such as Kerseys, Sheeting, Shirting, Southern Cottonades, Stripes, and a great many articles too tedious to mention.

We have also received a large lot of CALICOES, SHAWLS, ladies and children's HOODS, woollen Scarfs, HOOP-SKIRTS, of all descriptions, Soda, Candles, &c. &c. &c.

We have, through a great deal of trouble procured the above Goods to supply our customers, and shall sell them at reasonable prices. Give us a call and convince yourselves.

Remember, our Store is still at the Brick Corner.

BLUN & FRANK.

Sep. 26, 1861.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The strictest secrecy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Scotinus irritant animos demissa per aurem
Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.
Hor.

DRS. LOW & STARNS having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and Pt Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and long indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M. LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 11, 861.—tf.

HIDES WANTED.

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all hides he can get. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 13, 1860.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
Jan 21, 1861. H. A. EARNS.

☞ Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

Spring Stock
—AT—
A. OBERNDORFF & Co's,
Oxford Ala.

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*

Cash Dealers will need a hearty welcome. Punctual credit dealers can save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORFF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

COPPER STILLS.

ALL persons wanting Copper Stills, Tin Ware, or any thing in my line of business, which I have on hand, must send or bring the cash, or they cannot be accommodated. I mean what I say.

JOEL H. FARMER.

Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 12, 1861.—tf.

SUMMER GOODS.

A [illegible] assortment of Summer goods, [illegible] Dress Goods.

BONNETS,
HATS & BONNETS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
SAMPLE GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and gent's furnishing goods, offered at very low rates by A. OBERNDORFF, & co. Oxford

ALL in want of good bargains are respectfully invited to call soon. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.

May 16, 1861.—tf.

G. F. BURNETT, S. G. B. HENDRIX, S. WALKER
BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Row,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Dec. 12, 1860—1y.

NOTICE.

I have left my Confectionary establishment and business connected therewith in the hands of G. W. Matthews, during my absence in the Army.

H. GUTMAN.

STEVENSON.

MOLASSES, SUGAR, SODA & SALT.

THE subscriber is receiving Molasses, half barrels, prime yellow at 50 cts—Sugar at 10 cts.—Soda at 30 cts—and will receive WHEAT at $1 25 per bushel in exchange for the above articles, or pay the cash for any amount at the above prices.

J. A. STEVENSON.

November 21, 1861.—tf.

Dr. J. H. Cogburn,
Surgeon Dentist,
Oxford,
Ala.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches; such as Farm Work, Mill & Machine Irons,

Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of iron &c. always on hand.

He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom. from the usual credit prices

WM P. PRICKETT

Oxford Ala. Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

Notice.

WE earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if they cant. Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
IN EXTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of

CABINET FURNITURE,

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE BITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

S. J. C. & M W. FRANCIS.

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of **PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES**, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

Valuable Land Still Unsold.

We are informed that the valuable tract of Land, which has been advertised in our paper for sale for some time, by Mr. S. J. T. Whatley is still unsold. This land is situated only 4½ miles from the Railroad and 1½ south of Alexandria, on the Talladega road.

There are several other advantages, possessed by this land, not enumerated in the advertisement, and we will take the liberty here to state that the land can be purchased as low as $15 00 per acre, on one two and three years time. Surely such a proposition as this ought to bring purchasers from far and near. If any one who may wish to purchase will call upon the Editor of this paper, we will give him other items of information that will be of interest to him.

Richmond Hammonds, dec'd. } Probate Court of
Estate of. } St Clair county,
November 22d, A D 1861.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 25th day of November, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St Clair county—notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

WILLIAM HAMMONDS, Adm.

Circular Saws.

The undersigned respectfully informs all owners of Circular Saws, in Sawmills or Water Mills, that in case their saws have been ruined or warped, he can straighten them perfectly and put them in good working order. They will find it a great convenience and economy to avail themselves of his services, as the Blockade prevents them from supplying the places of those useless warped saws with new ones.

Address—J. J. RAILTON,
Cold Springs, Oxford, Ala.

Nov. 21 1861.

THE BRICK CORNER
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU TO GO
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS.

BLUN & FRANK do not propose to sell Goods AT COST, but they will sell as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

They have always on hand a full assortment, and have just received a nice lot of **CALICOES** at 10, 10½ and 11 cents. Also a superior lot of **Chewing Tobacco.**

BLUN & FRANK want it distinctly understood, that they are settled here and are determined to stay. Dec. 23, '60.

Mortgage Sale.

NOTICE is given, that **Thursday the 9th day of January, 1862,** I will sell at auction, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, Alabama,

A Female Slave by the name of MILLY,

About twelve years of age. The sale will be made under the power contained in a mortgage executed by Thomas Hollingsworth, on the 26th day of October, 1860, to Graham A. Williams, to secure the payment of a debt, due from said Hollingsworth to said Williams.

GRAHAM A. WILLIAMS,
By his Attorneys
HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY.

Dec. 12, 1861—5t.

FOR CASH ONLY.
W. COLEMAN LAND,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of **Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware,** with many other useful articles, for cash, & cash only. Jan. 2, '62.

NEW DRUG STORE,
No. 2, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform the Planters, and the public generally, that he has a LARGE STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds,
Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines.

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the Drum. In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in a Drug store, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added) and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell their preparations, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me a call.

Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

Rome, June 21, 1 60.—tf. **P. L. TURNLEY.**

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general, that having only a small stock of goods on hand, and as a further supply of which, if at all, can only be obtained for Cash; we have come to the conclusion to sell for the present time for *cash* only.

We trust our friends will appreciate the necessity which leads us to this step, and solicit a continuance of their patronage, assuring them, that it is our intention, to keep at least such an assortment of goods on hand as we will be enabled to obtain.

Those of our customers, who owe us for last *year's accounts,* we earnestly request to come forward and make payment. Now more than ever we need money to carry on our business, and to meet our expenses, and hope therefore, they will lend us their assistance in paying up their accounts; to those unable to settle their entire accounts, we would say to, pay at least a part of it, as even a small amount from each would help us to some extent.

Confederate Bonds, and Treasury notes will be taken.

A. OBERNDORF, & Co.

☞ Received at A. OBERNDORF, & Co. a supply of excellent **Virginia Tobacco,** also **Soda, Indigo, Bluestone,** and other articles, in that line, all of which will be sold low for cash.

A. OBERNDORF, & Co. Oxford.
October 3, 1861.—tf.

Last Notice.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the Tax for the year 1861.

Pre. No. 20,	Borden's Monday	Dec. 30,	1861.
"	19, Phipses, Tuesday	" 31,	"
"	18, Pine Thicket, Wed.	Jan. 1,	1862.
"	10, Pebbit Town, Mon.	" 6,	"
"	11, White Plains Tuesday	7,	"
"	13, Oxford Wednesday	8,	"
"	4 Maddoxes Thursday	9,	"
"	3 June Bug Friday	10,	"
"	1 Jacksonville Saturday	11,	"
"	8 Walden's Shop Monday	13,	"
"	7 Court Ground Tues	14	"
"	22 Kansas, Wednesday	15,	"
"	6 Gore's Store Thursday	16,	"
"	2 Alexandria Friday	17,	"
"	5 Polkville Saturday	18,	"
"	21 Sulphur Springs Mon	20,	"
"	13 Yoe's X Roads Mon	27,	"
"	14 Sugar Hill Tuesday	28,	"
"	15 Pine Grove Wednesday	29,	"
"	23 Pleasant Hill Thursday	30,	"
"	16 Abernathy Friday	31,	"
"	17 Fair Play Saturday Feb.	1,	"
"	9 Ladiga Monday	3,	"

☞ Those that have already paid, are hereby notified to meet me at the above appointments, and pay the additional 25 per cent, on the State tax, for the support of families of volunteers, under the late act of the Legislature.

A punctual attendance is requested of Tax payers, as the Tax must be collected and paid over in due time.

H. GRAHAM,
Tax Col. C. C.

Dec. 10, 1861.

Improved Merchant Mills.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public generally that their Flouring Mills situated on Tallaschatchee Creek, five miles south-west of Jacksonville, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mills in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good lot with water convenient, for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without having to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and dispatch.

J. A. ADERHOLT,
June 27, 1861. T. SPARKS.

Robert A. Allen, dec. } Probate Court of
Estate of. } St Clair county,
November 22d, A D 1861.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 25th day of November, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St Clair county—notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN, Adm.

Nov. 21—3t. RUSSELL J. ALLEN, Adm.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Boot & Shoe Shop to the east side of the public square, next door south of Blume & Frank's Brick Corner. He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage; and promises that his work shall be neatly and substantially executed. WM. C. LAIRD.

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 12, 1861.—3t.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Term of the Circuit Court for Randolph County, will be held on Monday the 20th day of January, 1862, and continue one week; and in the county of St. Clair, on Monday the 27th day of January, 1862, and continue one week; and in the county of Calhoun on Monday the 3rd day of February, 1862, and continue two (2) weeks.

It is required that Grand Juries should be selected and summoned for said special terms as if for regular terms.

The State Docket in the counties of Randolph and St. Clair, at said special terms, will be set for and taken up at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the first day of the term; and the civil docket when the former is disposed of. The State docket in the county of Calhoun will be set for and taken up at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Monday of the 2nd week of said term.

JAMES B. MARTIN,
Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit.

EXCHANGE.
JAMES ISBELL,
Talladega, Ala.

Continues to Check, on

Charleston,
Mobile, and
New-Orleans.

Receiving Confederate Notes at par.
Also cashes Checks on above cities.
Dec. 12, 1861.

POLKVILLE, ALA.
IRON WORKS.

WE now inform the public, that we are making Iron, and have a good assortment on hands, such as

Waggon Tyre, Farming and Horse Shoe Iron,

Which can be had at six cents per pound, cash.

GOODE MORRIS & CO.

Nov. 28, 1861.—3m

FRESH ARRIVAL
From New-York,

AUGUST MEYERS, is informing the citizens of Calhoun, and Cleburne, that he has received a nice stock of

MERCHANDISE,
CONSISTING OF
CALICOES, FLANNELS, OVERSHIRTS, UNDER SHIRTS, BUTTONS, and a great many other notions to mention, which he is prepared to sell at reasonable prices; for cash only.

He invites all his customers and friends to call at his Store and examine his goods, thanking them for the patronage heretofore extended, he solicits a continuance of the same.

JENKS and WOELKE, 30 [illegible] exchange for Goods.

Jacksonville, Nov. [illegible] 1860.

M. P. STEWART,
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.
CONTINUES to do business in all its branches, at his large and commodious Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1861.

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
Four Miles East of Jacksonville

My Mills are now in operation, turning out flour of superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and quantity.

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power as circumstances may require; and those wishing corn or meal ground, need never fear delay or disappointment.

JAMES G. NISBET.

Make Your Own Salt.
Sulphur Spring Tan Ware.

$1000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms—Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON.

March 21, 1861.—tf.

FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness and a mare 8 years old, that works well, which I will sell on reasonable terms, or the pay in good merchantable [illegible] at market price.

I will also take wheat at the same price in [illegible] me by note or account.

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Pringle & Co.
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs. Hastine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to visit our store.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE.
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. REED.

DRS. EVINS & BURTON,

Having associated themselves together, continue the

PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
IN WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.

Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville, Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bedroom. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Governor of the State, and the chief Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March, 1 1860.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton;* and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash,* or its equivalent. *A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept 27 1860.—tf.

JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS!

FROM and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any exception. Necessity Compels us, to enforce this rule, and we feel assured that those that have been kind enough, heretofore to patronize us, will still do so, and observe the above terms.

Whenever we resume our old terms we will publish the same in the Jacksonville Republican.

Respectfully,
BLUN, & FRANK.

October 3, 1861.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, or information call on

J. W. WOODS.
J. F. GRANT.
June 26—'60.

The Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 7. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., FEBRUARY 13, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1312.

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

At Two Dollars within the year or three dollars at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of Long Primer, or 10 lines of Brevier, for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.

Annunciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

Letters solicited on all accounts from the time they are due.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

BE IT REMEMBERED, That this day, the 16th day of December, 1861, being appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, as a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of said county, for the purpose of appointing an Agent, in each Election Precinct in said county, under a late act of the General Assembly of said State of Alabama, providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of volunteers absent in the Confederate army, approved the 11th day of November, 1861; and A. Woods, Judge, &c. and Eli Bynum, Wm. Henry and David Seiber, Commissioners, &c. appeared in court and took their seats; when and where the following orders were passed and made a matter of record, &c., and the following named persons are hereby appointed under said act, agents in their respective election precincts, to-wit:

In Pre. No. 1,	James Crow.
" " 2,	S. D. McClellan.
" " 3,	Wiley Glover.
" " 4,	Wm Kennedy.
" " 5,	Jesse U Bryan.
" " 6,	J M Smith.
" " 7,	Henry Mellee.
" " 8,	Spartan Allen.
" " 9,	G L Alexander.
" " 10,	J W Whiteside.
" " 11,	M P Johnson.
" " 12,	Dr. W E Boling.
" " 13,	Daniel D Prater.
" " 14,	Sheppard Jenkins.
" " 15,	William Barker.
" " 16,	Charles Norman.
" " 17,	S M. Carruth.
" " 18,	A D Cloudier.
" " 19,	B F Parker.
" " 20,	Wm. Wood.
" " 21,	Z Lindsey.
" " 22,	Jacob W Whitesmit.
" " 23,	John W. McDaniel.

Where duty it shall be to inquire and ascertain the number and name of each resident of their respective precincts who may be absent therefrom, as a volunteer in the Confederate army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment; and also to enquire and ascertain if such volunteer left a wife, children, or father or mother, or brothers or sisters, dependant upon such volunteer for support; and the number, sex and ages of those composing the family left by such volunteer dependent upon his exertions, and their condition and situation as to means of support; and whether such family, or any member thereof, actually need aid and assistance from the public in the way of food and clothing, and of what nature and to what extent, and for what length of time. And said agents shall, within twenty days after receiving a copy of this order, report in writing the result of his inquiries to the Judge of Probate of said county; stating in said report the name of each absent soldier from his said precinct; the number, age and sex of any family left by such volunteer needing the aid of the public; what means of support (if any) such family may have; also what such family may naturally need in the way of food and clothing, or either, and how long such family would probably require aid from the public. It is further ordered, that said respective precinct agents shall make their investigations into the condition of indigent families of volunteers, and report the result of such investigation to the Judge of Probate as aforesaid, from time to time as volunteers may leave their respective precincts and engage in the service of the Confederate army.

A true copy from the minutes:

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Probate Court of St. Clair Co.

DECEMBER THE 14th, 1861.

Estate of James M. Reed, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration upon the above named deceased having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of December, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

ELI JONES, Adm'r.

Dec. 26, 1861.

T. C. Williams,

vs.

Benjamin M. Williams, Deft and John T. Stewart, admr. garnishee.

In Circuit Court, Cherokee County, Ala. Fall Term, Oct. 31st 1861.

CAME the Plaintiff by his attorney and it appearing to the court, that an attachment was issued in this cause, and levied by summoning the said John T. Stewart, admr. as garnishee, and said garnishee having answered on oath, that Caleb Morgan, of Calhoun County, Alabama, claims the funds in his hands.

It is therefore considered by the court, that the Clerk of this court, notify said claimant, to come in at the next Term of this court, and contest with the Plaintiff the right to said fund.

And it further appearing to the Court that the defendant, Benjamin M. Williams, is a non-resident of this state. It is therefore considered by the court, that the defendant have notice given him, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper, published in Jacksonville, Alabama, for four successive weeks, of the pending of this attachment, and that a copy of said paper be sent by mail, to said defendant, if his residence is known, or can be ascertained, unless he appears and defends.

Attest: Willis W. Jackson, Clerk of said court, at office this 30th day of Dec. 1861.

WILLIS W. JACKSON, Clk.

Jan. 30, 1862.—4t.—7.50.

EDUCATIONAL.

The exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will be resumed on Monday the 2nd day of FEBRUARY, 1862, under the continued superintendence of Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Carrie Woodward.

The course of instruction and rates of tuition will be the same as heretofore.

Jan. 9, 1862.

POETRY.

"WHAT IS TRUTH?"

Comes that question on thy spirit
With the old unrest
Down the tides of time and story,
Over nations' graves and glory;
Which hath darkly pressed
On the heart of every age,
Since our Pilatian's youth—
Heard like sapping floods beneath
Every hold of human faith?—
Pilgrim to the shrine of death,
Ask'st thou, "What is truth?"

Earth will send the answering voices
From her schools and alarms—
From her heath and corn-clad valleys—
From her city's sunless alleys—
From all lips, that life's chalice
Drink the mingled wines.
Comes a flood of swift replies,
Gathered where their wishes lies
In far ways in south.
Saith the priest, "What I have taught,"
Saith the sage, "What I have sought,"
And some whisper, "But for gain,"
Searcher, that is Truth!

Fiercely speak the world's hard workers,
Grim with toil and stain:
"In the growth of halls and markets,
Through the schemes of kingdom platters,
And the strife of creeds and banners,"
As they wax and wane—
Vassalage is Liberty's foe!—
Never yet hath walked with power
Human right or truth.
Peers are hailed and crowns thrown by—
Science spanneth earth and sky—
But our millions toil and die.
Searcher, this is Truth!

There are softer tones that murmur
From the inward soul:
"Seek then all earth's wealth is vanity,
Hope for all her wishes is vain;
But her love or Christ—it goeth
By the stars not there
If they lead not to the manger
Fortune's hope or fame's flame
O! Time's enchanting tenth—
Long thy toil may spend its store
Ere thou learn that saving lore
That can love and trust no more.
Searcher this is Truth!"

Ever thus the dark responses
Vainly rise and fall,
And the sands of life are shaken,
And its pastor with his waken
Thunder—it may be long, long day,
Till the future recall
Sounds from our nations zone:
But the question pressing on
Yet in tones of oath:
Foe, as pilgrim to one goal,
Age to age and soul to soul
Of that distant Truth.

IMPORTNT FROM EUROPE

Denunciation of the Stone Blockade.

AN ARMED INTERVENTION PROBABLE.

NORFOLK, February 3.—The New York Herald, of February 1, has been received here. The *Africa* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult.—In its summary of the European news, the Herald says:

The indications point to an early alliance between France, England and perhaps, other Powers, for the purpose of arresting the further progress of the war between the Northern and Southern States. The attempt to destroy the port of Charleston, and the probability of similar "stone fleet" operations being essayed against other Southern ports, are creating intense indignation throughout Europe. The subject of raising the blockade is evidently becoming a serious and pressing question among the European Powers.

LATER.—A coalition was about being formed between England and France for the purpose of armed interventin between the North and the South. The allies vehemently object to the Stone fleet blockade of Carleston harbor. The entire sham blockade will, also, probably be impugned, with a view to its annihilation. The New York Herald says that England openly expresses the project of Anglo-French intervention or the pacification of the Federals and Confederates. The English journals all indicate that the Government will speedily objection to the blockade. The New York Herald's Paris correspondent says that NAPOLEON will lead in the matter.

Mason and Slidell were anxiously expected in Paris. England is making rapid progress in the development of an immense naval and military force. Admiral Dacres, with the British South American squadron, will join Admiral Milne at Halifax. The English injunction against the exportation of saltpetre has been removed.

The Confederate war steamer Sumter, Com. Semmes, having been ordered to leave Cadiz, has gone to Gibraltar.—The Yankee Government has despatched four steamers and three sailing vessels to capture her. The steamer Constitution is now fitting out at Portsmouth, N. H., with the same object.

An overland expedition is now fitting out at the North, to attack Galveston, Texas. "General" JIM LANE is to command it.

General Scott has gone to Key West to recruit his health.

Picayune Butler's expedition with the troops on board the steamship Constitution, is now in Hopton Roads, and is expected to leave at any moment for Ship Island.

Captain Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate steamer Sumter, publishes in the London Times a long and defiant letter, offering to meet in battle any Yankee war vessel afloat, of the size of the Sumter.

We take the following extract from Gen. Beauregards report of the battle of Manassas, ordered to be published by Congress.

"The actual loss of the enemy will never be known, it may now only be conjectured. Their abandoned dead, as they were buried by our people where they fell unfortunately were not enumerated, but many parts of the field were thick with their corpses, as but few battle fields have ever been. The official reports of the enemy are stubbornly silent on this point, but still afford us data for an approximate estimate. Left almost in the dark in respect to the loss of Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions—first, largest and most hotly engaged—we are informed that Sherman's brigade—Tyler's Division—suffered, in killed, wounded and missing, 639—that is about 18 per cent of the brigade. A regiment of Franklin's brigade—Gorman's—lost 24 per cent. Griffin's battery loss was 30 per cent, and that of Key's brigade, which was so handled by its commander, as to be exposed to only occasional volleys from our troops, was at least 10 per cent. To these facts add the repeated references in the reports of the more reticent commanders, to the "murderous" fire to which they were held, by exposed—the "opened range" volleys and galling musketry, of which they speak, as scourging their ranks, and we are warranted in placing the entire loss of the Federal army at over forty five hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. To this may be fairly added as a result of the battle, the thousands of stragglers from the field, who, from every point of the compass, and by every conceivable route, sought the protection of their homes. To estimate and include under the head of "miscellaneous" losses, in every instance of such report, we took as many prisoners of the Federals or rebels as we report killed."

A Philadelphia exhibition room 1,420 of the enemy's dead and wounded, which had to our hands and were sent to Richmond; some were sent to other points, so that the number of deserters, including wounded and all who died, may be set down at no less than 4,000. Besides these a number of the wounded who could not be removed from the field, died at several farm houses and field hospitals within ten days following the battle."

Miss Slidell's Slap at Lieut. Fairfax

When Captain Williams says about it.—The Mail officer of the steamer *Trent* was honored with a popular ovation at Plymouth, England, and delivered a speech, from which we extract the following:

Some of the public papers described her (Miss Slidell) as having slapped Mr. Fairfax's face. ("Yes" and "Served him right, if she did" and "Bravo.") She did strike Mr. Fairfax; but she did not do it with the vulgarity of gesture which has been attributed to her. Miss Slidell was with her father in the cabin, with her arms entwining his neck, and she wished to be taken to prison with her father. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Fairfax attempted to get her in the cabin—I do not say forcibly, for I do not say a word against Mr. Fairfax, so far as his manner is concerned—he attempted to get her away by inuendoes. In her agony, then, she did strike him in the face three times. * * * * * * * When the marines rushed on at the point of the bayonet—and I believe that it is not necessary that I should make a solemn assevveration that it is true—("No, no") when they rushed on at the point of the bayonet, I had just time to put my body between their bayonets and Miss Slidell—("Oh!") and I said to them, and if Henry of Exeter were here I would ask him for his absolution for it.—(Laughter.) I said to them, "Back you dog! cowardly policemen." ("Bravo!" and "Capital.")

Destruct ve Fires in New York.

There were no less than eight fires in New York on Saturday and Sunday of last week, involving an aggregate loss of about $[illegible],000. The first fire broke out on Saturday afternoon, in a wooden warehouse, of R. H. Wyatt, on Bridge street, which resulted in the destruction of $300,000 worth of property. The building was entirely destroyed. When the fire reached the rear, where a large quantity of Scotch and Irish whiskey was stored, an explosion took place, the effect of which was terrific. Bricks, boards, pieces of barrels, and other fragments, were thrown in all directions.—The immense crowd which had gathered to view the conflagration endeavored to withdraw quickly, but a large number were thrown down and trampled upon. At one o'clock on Sunday morning the building adjoining took fire and burned out some $25,000 more.

On Sunday morning another fire started at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, which resulted in the destruction of ten buildings, used for commercial and manufacturing purposes, together with the Fulton Bank building. The loss on this fire is estimated at about $[illegible],000.

An Englishman, reviewing Beauregard's army last summer, observed some of our careless soldiers with white flags in their breeches and he said to Beauregard, that the Yankees would laugh, if they saw such sights. "O," said our General," you see the Yankees never see the back of our men."

"He Might Have Been."

A more painful expression of regret than this seldom falls from human lips. Whoever may be the party to whom it is applied it always implies hope, fatally and finally extinguished, early promises unfulfilled, and premature ruin. We often meet with a young man prematurely old, to whom Nature has been most lavish in her gifts of health, strength and intellect—of whom the sad remark is already made—"what he might have been."—Oh yes, might, indeed. The potentiality for good was there—is there—is there still. But some lurking worm has interfered, and now, all the anticipated deed, the bold struggles for truth, and the manful adherence to duty are only things that "might have been." They are never *to be*. Never. He "might have been" a good, wise or great man. He "might have been" the beloved head and protecting guardian of a blissfull home—winning respect from all hearts for manliness and uprightness, and gathering around him in the summer of his days, the fruits of industry to sustain himself with honor in the winter of old age. How different is he in truth from what he "might have been." His earlier years have been filled away in idle amusement. He has neither cultivated any profession. Evil habits have made an easy prey of one so idle and listless. Whatever he has earned has been squandered in wild dissipation. Whatever chances for bettering his condition he may have had, he has mismanaged to lose them. As he has sown so must he reap. Behold him now, at an age when a man should be in the full vigor of life, blasted and diseased, the victim of vigorous appetites, which he lives only to gratify. He has forfeited the respect and confidence of his fellow men. Honorable positions he can never fill. He lives on, stinted in poverty to the very lips, and all the more we relish from the ever pure at Gethsemane and "what he might have been." He is indeed beyond hope, for a though to outward seeming he might still be reclaimed, his dissipated course has undermined his principles, destroyed his sense of honor, and unfitted him for vigorous resolution. His recuperative energies are no more. Degraded and despised, he will one day be missed from his accustomed haunts. The enquiry, "what has become of him," will be answered, "he is dead!" Then will follow the mournful comment "what he might have been"—the spoken epitaph above the grave of this son of Adam.

The Foreign Ministers on the Stone Blockade.

The following, with editorial comments, appeared in the Louisville *Journal*, of the 13th:

"The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says it is openly declared at the capital, and on good authority, "that the English Government regards this unique mode of destroying a harbor in which every commercial nation on the globe is interested, not only as a palpable violation of international law, but also as a confession on our part that we have not the ships necessary to maintain such a blockade on the Southern coast as is alone recognized by the laws of nations as a valid and effective blockade.

"It is said that the British Minister either has now or will have very soon, instructions from his Government to announce to ours that the former cannot longer regard the Southern ports blockaded in the manner required by the rules of international law, namely, by the actual presence of ships of war, and that they intend to raise the blockade forthwith. It is said also that this announcement is to be made jointly by the representatives in Washington of the three great powers of England, France and Spain, all of whom have a joint interest in the matter."

MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI.—A despatch dated St. Louis, January 28th, says:

The military commission assembled at Palmyra for the trial of the bridge burners, have found seven persons guilty, and sentenced them to be shot. General Halleck has approved the sentence.

A gentleman from Palmyra reports that the Long Ridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was burned by the rebels on Saturday night. The bridge had just been completed.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

FINANCIAL STRAITS OF THE NORTH.

The following is from the money article of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 27th ult:

The truth is, our difficulties are daily more and more complicated. Congress is, by no means, a unit on the scheme reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and there is even more diversity of opinion as to the tax bills. Thinking men are beginning to start aghast at the monstrous proportions of the debt that is accumulating, and the financiers are at their wits' ends to devise ways and means to meet the interest, some forty or fifty millions of which will soon be due, saying nothing about the legitimate demands that are rolling up in large volumes against the Government. With an almost total cessation of emigration, with agriculture and every other branch of industry in the country diminishing, commerce languishing, trade broken up on our frontiers, the loss of the Southern markets, no chance of extending our industry and commerce with Mexico or any other part of the world in fact, it may well tax the financial ability of the country to manage a debt which will soon exceed one hundred thousand millions.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Bowling Green, Ky.

BOWLING GREEN, Jan. 29, '62.

As I have many friends, relatives and neighbors in Jacksonville, and in the county of Calhoun, who perhaps take more or less interest in the army of Kentucky, I thought I would write them a general letter, and ask its publication in the *Republican*. While it may interest some few of the good public around my native home in Alabama, it will be of no trouble to me.

The regiment to which I am attached is the twenty-second Mississippi, more familiarly known as "Bonham's regiment," although that officer is dead. We have, up to Christmas day last, been operating in that portion of Kentucky known as the "Jackson Purchase," which comprises the scope of country north of the Tennessee line and south and west of the Tennessee river. Our headquarters were at camp Beauregard, 28 miles south-west of Columbus, and about forty-five miles south of Paducah.

It would be uninteresting to here give in detail all the marchings, alarms, and various other incidents connected with our operations there during the fall and winter. We twice went within a short distance of the enemy's entrenched camp at Paducah, as if offered him battle, but twice did he refuse to come from his breastworks and meet us. Although we have had no fight we have fully tested the "pride and circumstances of glorious war," in that we have experienced the long and tedious marches and the cold sleeping fronts of a Kentucky winter, without anything to protect us save our cold and cheerless tents. But few in our command complain of anything, except the slowness of our Generals in leading us against the merciless vandals, who have come here to desecrate and pollute our beautiful Southern homes with their unhallowed touch.

We left camp Beauregard on the 25th of December—Christmas day—and came to Bowling Green, where we are now under the command of Gen. A. S. Johnson. *Before we got here*, it was understood that the enemy were near at hand, and that a grand and decisive battle was imminent. But as soon as I got here I made diligent inquiries with regard to the situation of the contending forces, and found our army strongly entrenched and burning for an attack by the enemy, and that the Federal army was some thirty miles towards Louisville, doubting and hesitating about advancing; but still their little camp newspaper writers were bragging and blowing about their ability to literally eat and swallow Bowling Green, Gen. Johnson and all the rebels" both here and every where else under the sun. They never represented our force at more than three or four hundred effective men. Of these three hundred and fifty have shot guns, and the other fifty bowie knives. Three hundred of the guns were out of repair, and those who owned the other fifty were Union men, who had been forced to enlist, and who would certainly desert as soon as the grand advance was made. This is a very fair synopsis of the senseless stories published in the Northern press of the rebel army at Bowling Green.

Of their own army they invariably represent it as numbering 100,000 men, armed with minnie rifles principally, and the thunderbolts of love generally. Their Generals were a long foot taller than "Great Cæsar," Napoleon, Wellington, or any other European General that ever lived or live now.

But when reading the awfully sorry population of the rebels, and the fine condition of their own army, I could not help thinking that according to their own showing they were the greatest cowards in this world, or else they would have annihilated the rebels long ago. But these lying varlets do not believe their own gasconade. They simply resort to those artificial means of establishing that which does not exist.

I am sure you would like for me to tell precisely the day when the great battle will come off. But this is out of my power. That point simply remains with the Yankees. Whenever they get ready to take Bowling Green we will have a fight. Whenever they do take it, you may expect the sun to rise in the North, and either is an impossible phenomina. As it would be imprudent to give the strength of our army, I will not do so. The Yankees would like to know that better than you, and if given a stray copy of the *Republican* might get into their hands, and thus they would be gratified. And as I would not gratify that people inasmuch as arms them from the infernal regions, had I the power, you must excuse me for not making any statement concerning the number and condition of our army, and the forts.

We are fighting for Kentucky, yet I have to learn that a majority of her people sympathise with the South. There are more of them in the Northern than in the Southern army, and no tangible evidence has as yet been adduced that we are welcome here. But we intend to have this State, Marylapd, Missouri, the District of Columbia and an equal share of the territories, before this war is over.

I can give you no idea of the termination of the revolution. My enlistment will extend until its close. I have no desire to court the luxuries of home as long as there remains a hostile vandal on Southern soil.

Respectfully,

Lieut. J. T. FORNBY.

COCK PIT POINT (NEAR) DUMFRIES, VA. Jan. 21, '62.

MR. J. F. GRANT:

Dear Sir:

Permit a friend to say a few words to the "Cold folks at home" through the columns of your excellent paper, in relation to the whereabouts and prospects of a portion of the Calhoun Volunteers. The Calhoun Sharp Shooters and White Plains Rangers commanded by Captains Bush and Smyth. After a good deal of labor to get into a permanent battalion we were ordered to Dumfries, for the purpose among others to form a battalion under the command of Lieut. Col. Shepard, to be styled the 5th Ala. bat. Since our arrival we have made diligent enquiry, but have heard nothing of our Shepard, and consequently began to settle down in the belief that the sheep had lost their Shepard. However our hopes are somewhat revived at the arrival of another Ala. Com. from Sumpter County, who are to form a portion of our bat. We have also heard of two more companies who have or are about to take up the line of march for this place for the purpose of joining us; thus you may see we have some little hope that we will be in some organization with a name by which we may be known in after time. Our companies were posted on our arrival at a place called Free Stone Point on the Potomac under Gen. Wigfall's Command; after remaining a few days we were ordered to our present position, known as Cock Pit Point. It is a high bluff in a slight bend of the Potomac, a very favorable place for erecting batteries—distance from Dumfries five miles from Brock's station and Fredericksburg respectively sixteen and twenty-five miles. We are at present in Gen. Whiting's brigade, whose headquarters are at camp Fisher, about eight miles distant. We are at present in a temporary battalion, commanded by an old naval officer, Capt. Frobel, with whom we are well pleased; he is very pleasant and agreeable in his manners, and a man I think of unflinching firmness—qualities too seldom combined in commanders. Our position is somewhat a dangerous one, and consequently an honorable one. Our battalions command the river, and when a vessel attempts to run the blockade, those in charge of the guns have fine sport, and very few vessels pass if any our guns and the fort at Evansport (which is two and a half miles below our point) without receiving some damage. Several war steamers, steam tugs and other water craft are frequently anchored within sight of our camps. They turn the tables upon us occasionally, by bearing down upon us and exchange shots with our batteries. About the first of this month they bore down and threw a great many shells in and over our encampment—no one was hurt on our side. It created quite a stir among the boys and impressed us very forcibly with the idea that our position was one that looked a little *warlike*. The boys picked up several shels which were filled with camphene. Many a joke is treasured up by the volunteers to entertain their friends with when they return; and it would be depriving them of a portion of their anticipated pleasure to give many of the particulars; so look out for *something spicy* when we all get home.

We have a gun in a position now that makes it a little dangerous for the enemy to attempt it again unless they have larger guns or a larger fleet. We have several heavy guns in batteries and will soon have others.

As to the number of our forces around this point within supporting distance, I have no correct information, but there is a prevailing opinion that we have enough for almost any emergency that will probably arise. The Yankees are in large force on the opposite side of the river, we hear them play on their brass band daily—*can see them drilling* and some of our boys have conversed with them across the river. They have up one or more guns opposite Evansport, but they have erected none as yet opposite our batteries. The banks of the river on the Maryland side opposite us are quite low, and consequently we have a decided advantage in this particular.

Our two companies have performed an immense amount of labor since our arrival here in erecting batteries, building winter quarters, and standing guard. The latter is the most disagreeable duty a soldier has to perform. Some of our men have stood guard as often as every other night, and frequently every third night. This was a pretty severe test, but our men stood it nobly. Since the arrival of the Sumpter county company we have been greatly relieved, and I hope our men will not be subjected to such a severe test any more. Untiring efforts were being made by the officers and the commander of the post to have this thing remedied, when the above company so opportunely arrived. We will have our cabins completed in the course of a week or ten days, if so I hope we'll enjoy them for a short season any way. We are very well supplied with eatables. However no vegitables are brought into our camps as was the case in York Town and Richmond. We all put up with the loss of these advantages without murmuring.

The citizens near this place have either deserted or been driven from their homes, but if it were not so they would not have been able to supply such a large number of men with such articles for any length of time.

Capt. Smyth's company is in better health now than it has been since disease first entered our camps. No one is seriously indisposed. Capt. Bush has several men in the Hospital, but if any of them are dangerously ill I have not heard of it.

We have some complaints to make, but while doing so I would instantly close this epistle if any one should be led to the belief that the soldiers doubt in the remotest degree the good intentions of those in authority; but all of us in the course of our lives have noticed the fact, that very great men sometimes do very foolish things; and I think this total prohibition of furloughs, is one of those foolish acts, and should it be a wise policy those accountable will never be able to satisfy married men in the army of its wisdom. I am not unmindful of the fact, that a private is not placed in a position enabling him to judge correctly of such matters, owing to some extent to the mystery that envelopes the actions of military commanders; and in my humble opinion, the peoples representatives would be doing their country some service to give this subject some attention, and provide a remedy if possible. The duration of the war is uncertain—many more may have to volunteer, and most of them will be married men, and if they would have the assurance that furloughs would be granted to a limited number, for short periods, the parting hour would not be so painful, and the married man would wend his way to the tented field with a quicker step and lighter heart.

But no more of this at present—we have had some very cold weather. We have rain, snow and sleet by turns. The ground has not been frozen as deep here as it does at times in Ala. The weather I believe is as changeable here as it is away down South—something we did not expect. We hear many stories about the coldness of this climate, and of course it must be a good deal colder than our country; but the boys have no fears but what they will stand it and be able to take care of the Yankees who never spring opera, and never if Jeff. Davis says the word.

VIRGINIA.

COMING DOWN.—The Lincoln Government is coming down somewhat from its high horse. Congress has passed a resolution in favor of the Exchange of the Confederate prisoners taken from the privateer Sumter, for Corcoron and other Federal prisoners, selected as hostages for the lives of these men. This is sensible. When first taken they were pronounced pirates, and when tried for treason, some of them were convicted and appointed to death. But these threats were promptly and sternly met by President Davis, who determined that the best Northern blood should flow drop for drop, every one of our gallant privateers who should be judicially murdered. It has had the desired effect—Lincoln is ready to come down from his high horse, in this case, as in the disgraceful surrender of Mason and Slidell.—Louisville Courier.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Feb. 13, 1862.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—The Lincoln blockade has afforded us many compensating advantages in return for the evils inflicted; and the greatest of these evils, if not almost the only one, is the difficulties it has interposed in our way in getting arms and ammunition. On the other hand however it has saved us from the purchase of some hundreds of millions of foreign goods, compelled us to practice economy, depend upon our own resources and encourage domestic industry. Our Southern Factories have received a new impulse, and the family cards, wheels and looms, have broken their long silence It is now more creditable to a Southern man to be dressed in home-made jeans than the finest cloth, and to a Southern lady to be dressed in cloth of her own weaving that the finest and most costly silk. While this is the case however, we are truly sorry to learn that many Southern cotton Factories have continued to raise the price of thread, until now it amounts to an extortion on the necessities of the people. They will be apt to be remembered in future to their own disadvantage when they no longer enjoy their present monopoly. But this evil, like many others, will speedily work its own cure. The cotton factories, will soon find competitors in almost every family. This would have been the case before now, had it not been for the difficulty of obtaining cotton cards. We learn that a factory for the manufacture of cotton cards has been started at Atlanta and other points in Georgia, and will soon be at several places in this State; and that the wire for the purpose is at Wears iron works in Shelby. Wheels of the best quality are manufactured near Oxford in this County, by Mr. Wm. Teague, at about $4,50 each if we mistake not, and also at other places. Our people have only to be patient and persevering to overcome, one by one, the difficulties which lie in their way.

The Future.—We are all anxiously peering into the dark, mysterious and impenetrable future; and all, more or less anxious to express our own opinions, and hear the opinions of others. This is very natural when so much, individual and national depends upon the events of the next few short weeks or months. We notice that some of our ablest exchange papers, notwithstanding our recent temporary reverses, are boldly expressing the opinion that the present war will end in a few months, for which they give various, and some of them very good reasons. The difficulties of the Northern government with European powers, their evident despair of conquering the South, as evidenced by their attempted stone blockade, their financial embarrassments, together with many other indications, all seem to point to an evident early termination of the war. The Lincoln government may soon be invaded by a power superior to their own, and their own ports blockaded, while ours are opened, and thus, the same measure they meet be meted to them again. But should all these anticipations be disappointed, and the war fairly open into the ensuing Spring and Summer, we may count on a protracted struggle, and the war will evidently assume a more destructive character than it has heretofore done.

☞ We invite especial attention to the notice of Capt. S. D. McClellen, in another column, requesting the attendance of his company on Saturday next at Alexandria, for the purpose of being mustered into service. We are informed that 25 or 30 men can still be taken in the company for which Capt. McClellen has pledged himself. This will be the last opportunity to enlist for twelve months, and those who wish to go for that time ought not to let the opportunity pass. Capt. C. is a long and well known resident of our County, and will no doubt have the full confidence of his company. Our country is threatened with speedy invasion, and the patriotism of all who are able to do military duty is earnestly appealed to, to act with energy and promptitude.

Come up with prompt'ed on Saturday next and let the Company be full and overflowing, evincing to the base invaders of our beloved South, that we have abundance of able and willing men to defend her soil.

In the present position of affairs a large force will probably have to be called out, and in case a sufficient number should not volunteer, a draft will be inevitable

Reverses.—The news of the defeat at Fishing Creek, and the taking of Fort Henry by the Federals, will probably have a discouraging effect on some of our people. But this ought not to be so. In a war with a contiguous nation of 20 millions of people, we could not expect an unbroken series of victories. Our Generals have for some time exposed a desire to get the Federal army further into the interior and will now have an opportunity to exercise their skill and daring, in cutting off their retreat. Besides, we have some compensating victories, at Bonneville, Roanoke Island, and other points.

We have for some months believed that the duration of this war depended more upon the action of foreign governments, than any series of victories or defeats on either side; and we now believe, that the recognition of our independence by England and France, and the raising of the blockade, will be rather hastened than retarded by the recent Federal victories.

F. S. Great Disaster.—Since the above was writtten, and our paper made up and corrected, we have received telegraphic intelligence by last nights' mail of the taking of Roanoke Island by the Federals, and the capture of our entire force there, numbering near 3000 except 35

About 300 Confederates were killed and wounded, among the wounded, O. Jennings Wise, supposed to be mortally. Over 1000 Federals were killed and wounded. Elizabeth city said to have been burnt. The Federal force engaged is stated at 15,000, against less than 3000.

The Federal gunboats passed down the Tennessee River on the 9th from Florence. They carried off the government stores.

CALL OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Shorter has written a lengthy and able letter, in answer to the resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Choctaw County, requesting him to call the Legislature together in order to, suspend the collection of the State tax, and devise other measures of relief. He very wisely refuses to call the Legislature together, on the ground amongst others, that even if the measures recommended, were expedient, the same Senators and Representatives would hardly undo what they had done, or revise and change their own deliberate action In relation to the suspension of the payment of tax he says:

"In conclusion, I have to say that the General Assembly of Alabama never did a wiser thing than to refuse to postpone the collection of our State taxes.

The twenty-five per cent. levied on the State assessment, amounting to about $200,000, for the laudable purpose of providing support and maintenance for needy families of soldiers, can be realized in no other way than by a present collection of the taxes. And can there be one man found within the broad limits of Alabama, who is not ready to respond to such a claim upon his purse? God pity the miserly wretch if such there be."

Battle of Fishing Creek, and East Tennessee Union Men.—We are much gratified to learn by persons from East Tennessee, since the battle of Fishing Creek, that instead of that disastrous affair having a bad influence against the Southern cause in that region, as was feared by some, it has had quite the contrary effect. Many of the people of the Counties of Bradley, Monroe, Blount, Knox, Sevier and others, had relations and friends who were killed or wounded in that battle. They see and realize now, that Lincoln's myrmydons aim at their destruction and subjugation, and that once in their country, they would not stop, to investigate or distinguish between, Unionists and Southern men; and instead of sympathising with the Northern invaders, a spirit of stern defiance and resistance has been infused into all classes.

The late stay law, from present appearances, is likely almost entirely to destroy the credit system, and this we think is one of its greatest recommendations. We sincerely hope that the people generally, when they have thoroughly adopted the cash system, may continue to practice it even after the stay law is repealed, or expires by its own limitation.

☞ The attention of those who may wish to purchase Leather or sell or barter hides, is invited to the advertisement of Messrs Vernon & Brady, who have established a new Tan Yard, four miles south of this place. In these times of necessity, we are much pleased to see new establishments for the manufacture of articles of prime necessity, and hope they will receive such a liberal patronage from the public, as to ensure their continuance, even after the war and blockade shall cease.

☞ The attention of those interested, is invited to the notice of Dr C. J. Clark, in another column, headed, "Returned from the War." As he has returned for a short time for the express purpose of settling his business, he earnestly requests those indebted to him to call and settle by payment or note. Those who fail to do so, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an agent for collection.

Arrival of Soldiers.—On Saturday night last, Lieut. Prevett, Sergt. Scott, A. J. Farmer, G. W. Smith, J. W. Tilley, J. W. Skinner, Geo. Flemming, B. F. Shipley, C. C. Anderson, and several others, arrived in our place from Fort Morgan, on furlough. They have been transferred from the Calhoun Guards, and with commendable patriotism, have reenlisted in the new company now raising by Capt. George H. Forney.

☞ Capt. McClellen's company will meet in Alexandria, on Saturday next, at which time an address will be delivered by Col. Wm. B. Martin. A general attendance of citizens as well as the company is requested.

☞ Rev. E. T. Read will deliver an address at the Regimental muster at Washington Williams, on Saturday the 22nd February, for the purpose of aiding in raising volunteers for Capt. McClellen's company. Capt. McClellen will also be present, and can be consulted on the subject.

☞ A. S. Willington, Editor of the Charleston Courier, died of Apoplexy, in that city on Saturday the 1st inst. in the 81st year of his age. He had been Editor of the Courier for 55 years, and identified with that paper for six years previously, as foreman.

Ladies of Calhoun—Hear me!

Your country is invaded, your homes are in danger, and you may fall a prey to Northern vandalism. Permit me to ask the favor of you to let those men marred young men go to the field of battle—you encourage them onward, that they may there protect you, your rights and liberties. We see many young men left, desirous to go. You are selfish long as Lincoln's hordes remain at the distance they are, but if they overrun our borders in Kentucky you are not safe. There are in the young men, and all who can have home established on your own soil go to the battle field, and fight for your country, your firesides and your liberty! They will be like bear hunted and respected, and die revered and regretted. Let me hear from you. I am old, but desirous to live to see this war close, and our beloved South freed from Northern oppression. A FRIEND.

Mr. Guest: Please publish this and solicit an answer from the young Ladies of Calhoun county.

☞ We are requested to announce M. B. CAMPE, as a candidate for Lieut. Colonel of the 97th Regt. A. M.

☞ The friends of Lt. Col. B. O. RAMEY announce his name as a candidate for Colonel of the 97th Regt. A. M.

☞ An fellow is earnestly invited to the notice of Lt. Nunnelly who wishes to obtain recruits for Capt Maddox's Company.

CAMP MEMINGER, (26TH REGT. ALA. VOLS.) (NEAR MOBILE) Ala. Jan. 25, 1862.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:

The time appears to be near when Lincoln's hosts are to make their grand "simultaneous attack" upon our borders, and probably upon our coasts. And as this may soon become the theatre of some stirring events in which Gen. Walker's brigade may take part, your readers may be interested in news hailing from this quarter. I therefore solicit a place in your columns for this communication and such of my subsequent ones as you may deem worthy of public attention.

As the ball is not open here yet, I can give but little information of a military character at this time General Wither's brigade is now concentrated and in winter quarters at this place, known as Hall's Mills, twelve miles S. W. of Mobile. Our encampment is a high sandy ridge covered with a densely thick pine forest. Beautiful springs of excellent water burst out at the foot. It has every appearance of a healthful locality.

The health of the brigade is improving, and the number of deaths are diminishing. Much of the comfort and good health of a body of troops depends upon the attention of its officers. It is indispensible that companies, regiments &c. have humane and cautious officers as well as skillful surgeons. Persons unaccustomed to service have no appreciation of such officers, and volunteers should have an eye to this thing. The old adage: "What is every body's business is nobody's business," is true to the letter in camps. There must be some leading man to see to these things, and if the commanding officer does not, who will?

Another point. Our dear friends at home must do something for the sick soldier. In remembrance of the many kind favors they have done us, especially those of our patriotic ladies we are grateful, but see where they can yet do much more. The cost of the war is falling heavily upon our citizens and they must suffer many sad losses, many severe trials, and many heavy sacrifices, but we trust, that by the aid of a glorious God we shall reap a thousand fold reward. Let us suffer the loss of all we have rather than be conquered by a foe sworn to exterminate our dear institutions and our very existence. What our sick need is good bedticks, sheets, pillows and pillow-cases and coverlids, also socks, and such delicacies as fruits, wines, and chickens for soup. I visited Capt. Sappington's company yesterday and found his sick in need of such comforts. You cannot imagine how miserable a poor sick soldier feels without these, when far away from a comfortable home, and a kind mother and sisters, lying upon the ground or in an old waste house for a hospital. I call the attention of our friends to the above circumstance, without a wish to censure any one, that they may know where there is work to do.

There is another point: the religious welfare of our soldiers. Our friends have already done much in this way, for which they deserve great credit, but that is a work even more important than their comfort and health, and ends only with the war. Thousands of our young men, the objects of the highest hopes of country and homes, are thrown together among the dregs of society, in camp, the very school of vice and nursery of wickedness. All the restraints of home influence are nearly withdrawn and the leaders of wickedness are busy in the work of ruining souls. Let our friends send us small bibles, testaments and good books to put in the stead of cards. Let each community gather up its surplus and waste books and send them to the different companies that have gone from their midst, seeing that none are neglected. If any of your readers are disposed to follow this suggestion, and will send me their contributions it will afford me the greatest pleasure to distribute them.

The unfortunate fate of the beloved Zollicoffer and his army has fallen heavy on us. But is hoped that it is not so serious as reported and may not be followed by the fatal consequences anticipated. It is hoped too that it will arouse our whole people and our entire army from the enervating inactivity which has for months pervaded both. Let our farmers raise all the grain and stock they can to sustain the army. Let our dear ladies ply the wheel, the shuttle and the needle, and let every man who can, take his rifle, shot gun or pike and go forth resolved to drive the dastardly foe from our beloved soil. Let our artesans make arms and clothes. Let not the greedy Yankee have a bale of cotton. And if we must perish, let us perish like Poland, nobly struggling to the death, and with us all we have.

J. H. WEATHERLY.

CAMP MEMINGER (NEAR) MO., February 5th, 1862.

ED. REPUBLICAN:

Dear Sir:

In return for your kind solicitation to become your correspondent, I most heartily wish that there was something of interest occurring here—so that I could entertain you and your readers—I can only say that we are hid out here in the pine woods going through the tiresome routine of company and battalion drill—which is occasionally broken by being detailed to assist in building a hospital or commissary store or hauling logs to erect a guard house or some other drudgery.—Did I say *drudgery?* 'Tis not so. Nothing is drudgery to a brave patriotic soldier, when he feels that he is serving his country and his God. All are cheerful in obeying every order and the utmost harmony seems to prevail throughout the whole encampment.—Our Col. is very strict but he is very kind and humane, and is universally beloved by his entire regiment.

There are other (I do not know that it will be proper to state how many) regiments stationed here—but I must say that the 19th Ala. exceeds them all in cleanliness, drilling and order. A change has lately taken place here, Gen. Walker has been removed to Montgomery to supervise a camp of instruction and Gen. Gladden has been appointed to the command of this brigade.

The health of the troops here is rapidly improving—and it is to be hoped that soon the hospitals will become useless. Death visits us here very rarely, and his calls upon our men are becoming less frequent, every week.—This will be cheering intelligence to "the old folks at home."—The weather is delightful "away down here in Dixie" the air is warm as summer and soft as spring, the shrubs and fruit trees are in full bloom—and buds are putting forth every where—birds fill the morning air with their joyous songs—and I can hardly make myself believe that we have only just entered the month of February—but so the almanac says, and it *never tells lies you know.*—As I am "out of soap" I will close this as all the other boys do when they write home.

"Give my love to all the folks, and tell the girls not to marry before we get back from the war"

Yours truly,

A CHEROKEE.

The Breaking of the Blockade.

Should the blockade be broken in a short time—say in ninety or a hundred days—what a terrific barge it will play among extortioners in all branches of business! Cloths will drop down to a reasonable figure—and it will be found that there has been all along a great mistake. There had been plenty of goods but the holders were really ignorant of the fact! A vast variety of articles stored away for high prices will crawl out from their nitches, and be offered to the public at moderate prices.—The public will indeed be beset on all hands with the kind and obliging offers of holders who will sell them, almost anything they need, at prices so reasonable as to amaze us all.

We should not be surprised if the Salt Works would immediately supply some of the orders so long waiting to be supplied at the stipulated price of 75 cents per bushel. These orders are all of them now so far off on the file that it is impossible to reach them so long as Salt is selling at Ten Dollars a bushel. But let the blockade be raised, and these seventy-five cents per bushel orders will be filled immediately and very simply because the great impediment of Ten Dollars a bushel will be removed, and the salt manufactures will be at once enabled to do justice to themselves and the public by filling the orders so long and so reluctantly delayed.

The event will, indeed, be wonderful in its effects and inappreciably beneficial to the public. It cannot happen too soon for anybody save the monopolists and extortioners.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS.

A great number of the furlough soldiers belonging to the 16th Alabama Regiment arrived in Selma yesterday morning.—Many of them were sadly crippled, others appeared to be quite worn out with sickness. With a heart swelling with mingled emotions of sorrow and pride, I looked upon these brave men, fresh from the battle of Drainsville, where the lofty heroism of the lamented Martin, and the lion-hearted courage of the Forneys, were so signally displayed. We heard one, who seemed to have caught the spirit of his noble commander, remark that Lieut Col. Martin was "the bravest man he ever saw." Col. Martin galloped his fine charger up and down the lines of his brave regiment, and exhorted them to the last, never to falter nor give back.—The soldier's face grew luminous while he talked of Martin, and the tear of generous sympathy was not far from his eye when he spoke of his death. He was close to his beloved commander when he fell, and perhaps saw the gush of blood on his bosom It is with a strong feeling of unutterable sorrow that we contemplate the terrible ravages of this war,—He who does not feel like avenging all the wide spread ruin of a crusade so diabolical, must certainly be a nondescript and an abortion, in the shape of a man.

We ardently trust that all our people will freely follow the promptings of their hearts in extending the hospitalities of our city to the brave men who bear upon their bodies the testimony of their devotion to this Confederacy. They have dearly earned our praise and our sympathy in the great cause which is ever nearest to all our hearts.—*Selma Reporter.*

Confederate Victory in Missouri!

Booneville Taken from the Federals!!

The Memphis "Avalanche" says that Col. Boyce, of Gen. Price's army, direct from his headquarters, and bearer of despatches to Richmond, arrived in Memphis on the evening of the 2d instant. He reports that Cols. Poindexter and Dorsey, with 100 men, had met the enemy with largely superior forces at Booneville, in three separate encounters, and had gained a signal victory capturing the town.

General Price's army was rapidly filling up with well armed and equiped men.

A few days before, Col. Freeman, of Price's army, with only 120 men, stole a march upon the enemy at Iola. He found them quietly bivouacked in the best quarters of the town.—Cautiously approaching the building, they suddenly plunged the muzzles of their guns through the glass windows of the room where the Lincolnites were quietly reposing. Every man took aim at his victim, and many of the foe who dreamed of the morrow slept longer than they had bargained for. Col. Freeman retired without loss.

The New Orleans Tigers.

The Centreville correspondence of the Louisville Courier says:

As a sequel to the execution of the two "Tigers," by order of court martial, I have to record that, yesterday morning, the bodies of two officers of the 7th Louisiana Regiment, were found with their throats cut. They were the officers of the day and officer of the guard at the time of the commission of the outrage by the "Tigers," and were instrumental in bringing them to punishment.

The Eagle Rides His Head for Shame.

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examiner writes: "On the day that Seward signed the ignominious surrender of Mason and Slidell, it is said an eagle perched upon the summit of the capitol and hid his head under his wing. He was shot and killed by a Yankee sutler.

Burying a Man alive.—The Baltimore Clipper of the 6th tells the following:

On Thursday last an unusual occurence transpired at the camp of the Wisconsin Fourth regiment, now encamped at Patterson Park. Peter Moore, one of the Privates, had been ill for several weeks. He, to all appearances, died.—A certificate of his death was handed to Major Belger, who ordered a coffin for the defunct On Thursday morning Moore was placed in the coffin, and just as the lid was being nailed down, he greatly frightened the bystanders by sitting up in his coffin and exclaiming that it was a shame to bury a man before he was dead Of course he was removed from the box and once more placed under the care of the doctor.—His companions declare that, as he refused to be buried when the funeral was ordered by the Colonel, he has disobeyed orders, and that when he recovers he shall be court martialed.

There is some prospect that the Federal forces at Cairo will be drowned out. The Ohio, at the last accounts was higher than had ever been known except on two occasions, and if the late rains have been general the river must reach a point which will submerge that delectable city.—[Chronicle.

Heavy Flood in the Northwest.

An unprecedented flood had occurred in the Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers. There had not been such a stage of water, it is stated, since 1832. Considerable ice was running in the Mississippi, to the great danger of steamboats and other water craft. The ferry-boat at Cape Girardeau was sunk on the 21st; The steamer Arizona sunk at the head of the Louisville canal, had five ft. water over her decks. It is thought she would prove a total loss.

At Pittsburg on the 20th there were twenty eight feet water in the channel, and rising rapidly. A portion of Allegany City and Point were under water. The loss of property so far has been extensive. A disastrous flood was anticipated at Cincinnati.

At Louisville on the 21st, many of the cellars in the lowest part of the city were filled, and the water rising at the rate of two inches an hour, Many persons were removing their goods, The Journal says: "There is a prospect now that the flood will be a formidable and destructive one."

At Cincinnati on the 22d the river was rising at the rate of 1½ inches per hour. There were 55 feet 7 inches in the channel.

CAMP MEMINGER (NEAR) MO., ALA. February 1st, 1862.

MR. GUEST:

Dear Sir:

Below I will send you a list of the Ashville Blues, and all that is marked with a star is those that are not able for duty at the present time.

Officers.

A W Nickson, Capt.	
R Early,	1st Lieut
R A Green,	2d Lieut
W A Hayden,	3d Lieut
A J Springfield,	1st Sergt
J E Early	2d
G W Jones,	3d
H L Morris,	4th
S J Crump,	5th
E M Kidd,	1st Corporal (*)
N E Wright,	2d
John Stone,	3d
T J Stevenson,	4th

Privates.

Arnold, J		Keith, Wm	(*)
Arnold, J T	(*)	Lawly, A J	(*)
Baggett, Mc		Lowe, M	
Bowlin, T		Love, J O	(*)
Blackstocks, L		Layton, Wm	
Burchfield, S		Mauldin, H	
Banks, L J		Mauldin, J	
Clements, I	(*)	Marion, L T	
Clemments, J		Melton, I Q	
Clemments, James		Nelins, J C	
Cleveland, M V		Nicks, L	(*)
Crow, E C	(*)	Oneal J	
Crow, F		Pinson, P C	
Crow, J		Pierce, J	
Cochran, C		Prince, Wm	(*)
Craig, W J		Ross, W	
Clayton, J		Ricks, John	
Chapman, W		Rich, James	
Davis, G		Smith, B	
Ellis, R A		Smith, J	
Falks, J M		Smith, M	(*)
Hawkins, W B		Simmons, M P	
Hawkins, H R		Simmons, R L	(*)
Huff, J		Steed, B	
Huff, H		Tucker, J A	
Huff, W	(*)	Vann, J W	
Higinbotham, J	(*)	Wood, Wm	(*)
Higinbotham, T		Windsor, J	
Humphries, T		Watson, J F	
Humphries, J		Wilson, J	
Isaacks, G W	(*)	Wilson, W	
Ingram, J		Williams, J T	(*)
Jones, W		Keane, Wm	
Jenkins, L N		Clardy, J W	
Johnson, F M		Mangham, T.	

Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1861.

Jane Machen,
vs.
William Lay, and Martin Newman, et al.
GARNISHEES.

THIS day came the said Martin Newman, the Garnishee, and answered an indebtedness to the said Defendant, William Lay, in the following sums, due by promissory notes, to-wit: One note due 17th January, 1861, for twenty-five hundred and fifteen dollars, upon which note he has on January 29th, 1861, twelve hundred dollars; and on February 16th 1861, he paid three hundred and fifty dollars. The balance on said note remaining unpaid. He further answers that he owes the said William Lay, the further sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, due by promissory note on the 14th or 15th February, 1861.

It is therefore considered by the Court, that the said sums of money, due from the said Newman to the said William Lay be condemned to await the final judgement of the Court, in the case aforesaid, of the said Jane Machen as Plaintiff, against the said William Lay, the Defendant; and that the said Martin Newman be, and he is hereby restricted from paying said sums of money due as aforesaid, until the final order of this Court, unless he shall pay the same into this Court, to await said final order.

And it appearing also, to the satisfaction of the court, by proof duly made, that the said William Lay resides without the limits of this State, and is a citizen of the State of Texas:

It is therefore considered by the Court, that notice of the pendency of the suit of Garnishment, of the answer of the said Garnishee, Newman, of its condemnation, and of the restraining order aforesaid, be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in this State, for four successive weeks; and also a copy of said publication be sent to the said William Lay, if the county of his residence shall be known.

A true copy from the minutes.
Test: R. P. LANKFORD,
Clk Circuit Court, DeKalb Co. Ala.

Attention.

ALL men who have enrolled themselves as Volunteers for twelve months in Carpenter's company, will attend at the Court House in Jacksonville on Saturday the 8th day of February next, for the purpose of taking action for organization. It is desired that none will fail to attend, as all will be considered as members of the company, and as such, interested in the action taken; and all who feel a willingness to serve their country in this hour of peril are called upon to join the company.

WYLIE CARPENTER, Capt.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of January, A. D 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, upon the estate of James B. Martin decd. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them to me legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make payment. This 28th Jan. A. D. 1862.

MARY E. MARTIN,
Adm'x.
with the will annexed.

Jan. 30, 1862.

The State of Alabama.
Calhoun County.
COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY SPECIAL TERM JAN. 25th A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John Brock special Administrator of the estate of Lawrance Brock dec'd., and filed his accounts and vouches for a final settlement of his said special administration of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 28th day of February A. D. 1862, be set for examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Special Term of said court, to be holden at the court House of said County on said 28th day of February. A. D. 1862, and contest said account and the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS,—Judge of said Court for Calhoun County, at office in the town of Jacksonville on this the 25th day of Jan., A D 1862.

A. WOODS. Judge.
Jan. 30th, 1862 —3t. of Probate

Administrators Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 25th day of January, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This 30th January 1862.

NANCY PHILLIPS,
JAS. PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs. & Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin A. Brooks, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of January, 1862, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala., Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and those indebted are requested to make payment.

G B DOUTHIT, Adm.

Jan 9, 1862.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.
COURT OF PROBATE FOR CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA, SPECIAL TERM, JANUARY 7th, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John S. Borden, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Borden, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 24th day of February next, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Monday the 24th day of February next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at Office this 17th day of January, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Jan. 23—3t. Probate.

Circuit Court.

THE Special Term of the Circuit Court for Calhoun county, called by Judge Martin will be held on the first and second weeks in February, 1862. Parties and witnesses in civil cases, are required to attend on Monday the 3rd day of February; and parties and witnesses in State cases are required to attend on Monday the 10th day of February, without further notice.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one alias ven. exponas, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A P Bolin, and against Feliz Parker, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March, 1862, the south-west fourth of the north west fourth of section 13, T 14 R 6—also the south west fourth of the south west fourth of S 12, T 14, R 6, as the property of said Parker, to satisfy said ven. ex. Jan. 26, 62.

F. LOVE, Shff.

Transmitted for the Selma Reporter

Latest News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.

Among the Confederate prisoners arrived at Norfolk are R. Moss, W. Morris and James Williamson, of the 10th Alabama Regiment.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.

Three Federal Gun-Boats approached Tennessee river yesterday, and opened fire upon Fort Henry; the latter responded. No damage done to the Fort.—The Federals are landing troops two miles from the Fort. An attack is expected.

The Confederates are in full force on the Tennessee river. No danger is apprehended.

RICHMOND, Feb 5.

The influence of Alfred Ely with Lincoln and Seward is reported as the cause of the release of a great number of Confederate prisoners, including the placing of the Privateers, now imprisoned at New York and Philadelphia, on the same footing as Prisoners of War. A general exchange of Prisoners will very certainly be the result.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.

The Secretary of War has issued an order to impress al. Saltpetre, not in the hands of manufacturers, Government agents or Contractors, paying 40 cents per lb. therefor. This was done in consequence of the extortion on the Government.

The Railroad Convention met to-day. Proceedings private.

Nothing transpired of interest.

The statement that General Price was in Richmond, made by a morning paper, was premature.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.

Advices from Washington to the 3rd inst., have been received.

A general exchange of prisoners, including privteersmen, will soon be consummated. Seward has already ordered a large number to be liberated, and others will follow at an early day, who will be sent South. A number reached Norfolk last night.

The recent English news is causing much comotion throughout Lincolndom, but Seward thinks there is no danger of hostilities with England

Seward publishes a letter, saying he allowed British troops to pass through Maine from the promptings of humanity.

The bark Trinity left Boston on Sunday last with 380 rank and file, and eleven officers, Confederates, for Fortress Monroe to be exchanged.

The Canadian papers are discussing the policy of annexing Maine to Canada. The New York Herald says this policy has greatly accelerated the fortifications at Portland and other points.

Fourteen thousand British troops are in Canada.

Eighteen hundred bales of cotton reached New York on Sunday from Liverpool.

The Herald fears, that, unless the Federals obtain a series of victories within 60 or 90 days, the European powers will recognize the Southern Confederacy, destroy the blockade, and entail a double war on the Federals.

The Northern papers urge the Government to call out one quarter million of troops in view of the European threatenings.

The Journal of commerce thinks that the foreign affairs authorize grave solicitude for the future.

Another expedition is fitting out at Cario, the destination of which is unknown.

More British troops have reached Canada.

The London Hera'd says a Southern victory is certain, which points to a gloomy future for the North.

English papers state that numerous letters have been received in that country, from respectable Northern sources, praying for foreign intervention on the score of humanity.

A division of Yankee troops is now en route to Ship Island or Mobile, commanded by Com. Parragut.

General Halleck has ordered Governor Jackson's property in Missouri to be confiscated. Halleck has ordered a number of his munitinous troops to Cario to work on the fortifications.

The Philade'phia Enquirer considers the Federal iron-clad steamer Merrimac intended as a ram, a failure. She draws too much water and steers badly.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 5.

A private despatch from Fort Henry to-day, says that the enemy fired about forty shots. No damage.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6-

A gentleman direct from Fort Donaldson, reports that four gun boats attacked Fort Henry, on Tuesday, killing three Confederates. One gun having been disabled, hauled off.

Yesterday a dispatch from Fort Henry said that eight gunboats were coming up the river.

Pickets stationed sixteen miles below Fort Henry, report that 20,000 Federals have landed.

The river is rising rapidly.

Reinforcements have been ordered from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.

A despatch from Danville at 2 o'clock, states that firing commenced at Fort Henry at 12 m. One hundred and fifty guns were fired. Result unknown.—The firing had ceased.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6

Intelligence from Hyde county, North Carolina, reports that the Federal fleet of 50 to 100 vessels, moved from Hatteras yesterday, in the direction of Roanoke Island.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.

The 2d Tennessee Regiment, Col. *Bates*, has unanimously resolved to reinlist for the war. Other Regiments will rapidly follow their example.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.

While the Provisional Congress is conducting its business in secret session, out-iders are busily engaged in arranging for the inauguration of the Permanent Congress. Among the gentlemen mentioned in connection with the Speakership are Meredith, of Georgia, Bocock of Virginia, W. Jones, of Tennessee, Curry, of Alabama, Kenner, of Louisiana, and McRae, of Mississippi. For Clerk of the House, Dixon, of Georgia, and McClusky of Tennessee, are prominent candidates. James Harper, the present Clerk of Congress, is prominently spoken of as Sec'y of the Senate, although several other candidates have been named.

NORFOLK, Feb. 7.

Under flag of truce to-day from Old Point, Northern papers of the 5th inst., have been received.

A party of Federals advanced to Occoquan on Monday and had a brush with the Confederate pickets. It is stated that four of the latter were seen to fall.

President Davis has informed Lincoln, by a flag of truce, that if the bridge burners in Missouri are hung, Cocoran, Wilcox, Lee, and others, will be hung in retaliation.

There is great difficulty in taking care of the negroes at camps. Gen. Wool is puzzled. A committee has been appointed to provide for their further wants.

Schoeff's Brigade has moved to Cumberland River.

A corps of artillery for the coast guard is being formed in New York

Gen. Scott has not left New York.

The Philadelphians are actively engaged about a naval expedition to be fitted out there for the Southern coast.

There was a great display of fashion at the White House on Wednesday night, and feasting and drinking.

Ericson's floating battery is nearly completed.

Prince DeJointville has gone to Washington.

Maine is to be fortified at the expense of the State, which will be reimbursed by the Federal government.

The House has passed a bill authorizing the construction of 29 plated frigates.

An expedition of 12 vessels left Cairo on the 3d, which was to be joined at another point by a large force.

The citizens of New York as for the repeal of the treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States

The Herald says the guns of the frigates in Hampton Roads being double shot are not afraid of the Merrimac.

A plot to assassinate the President of San Salvador, and also Gen. Castillo, has been discovered.

Great swindling has been developed among the Government Contracotrs in Linco ndom.

Thirty-five thousand troops are at Cairo.

The Bostonians held a meeting at Faneuil Hall, to adopt measures to secure the release of Corcoran.

Chase, Secretary Treasury in his great trouble and urges Congress to prompt action. He says the Treasury is nearly empty.

Foreign exchange 114.

Stock unsettled.

NASHVILLE, Feb 7.

A special dispatch to the Union and American, from Clarksville, dated Feb. 7, 2 o'clock, A. M., states that Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Our forces retreated to Fort *Donelson*

Federal gunboats are at Danville.

The Tennessee river bridge has been destroyed by the Federals.

No further particulars.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.

Fort Henry was captured yesterday after two hours' fighting.

The Federals advanced and destroyed the Tennessee river bridge, thus cutting off communication between Bowling Green and Columbus.

No further particulars.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.

Four hundred and ninety prisoners left yesterday evening for the North, to be exchanged.

GOOD CREDIT.—The bonds of the Confederacy stand very high with capitalist. In New Orleans, sales of the Confederate stock have been made at two and a half per cent premium, and in Richmond one per cent.

Small Pox in Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post, says that the spread of the small pox in and about that city has alarmed the civil and military authorities. Army and people are being vaccinated, but vaccine matter is scarce. Cases in Washington have multiplied to such an extent that the newspapers have been requested to put people on their guard.

Gen. Zollicoffer was a nobleman, both by decent and profession. He was a scion of a noble Swiss family, and better still, he was a printer by trade.

Chronicle.

The Northern papers state that Dr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, will return to Europe this month. He complains of ill health and bad treatment on the part of some of the Northerners.

ALABAMA INVADED!

Federals Burning Property, and Committing other Depredations in North Alabama.

FROM THE COAST.

Terrible Battle at Roanoke Island. N. C.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY.

FOUR FEDERAL VESSELS SUNK.

INTESESTING NEWS From the North.

&c., &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.

City dull in consequence of the excitement, caused by the intelligence of the ascent by the Federal gunboats, of the Tennessee river as far up as Florence, destroying the warehouse at Tuscumbia Landing and doing other injuries.

The Federals are reported marching from Tuscumbia towords Iuka, Mississippi.

The following dispatch was received in this city Saturday morning last.

MONTGOMERY, Feb 7.

Mr. F. L. Johnston will send the following dispatch to Talladega by the morning's mail:

CAPT. ISBELL—Talladega.

Reliable information has been received that the Burnside fleet will attack Pensacola and Mobile. Gen. Bragg desires you and your men on furlough to return immediately. The unexpired term will be made up by another furlough.

JNO. GILL SHORTER.

Governor of Alabama.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8-

A Courier from Roanoke Island who left yesterday reports that a Federal fleet numbering over 50 vessels attacked several batteries on Roanoke Island, and a terrific cannonade continued when he left.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.

The engagement at Roanoke Island commenced on Friday forenoon and continued until the courier left at 2 o'clock afternoon. The enemy then ceased firing. The most energetic portion of the attack was an attempt of the Federals to land, but they failed. Two of the steamers were much damaged.—Our batteries were uninjured. They were coolly conducted. Some private residences on the island were injured.

General Wise was at Nag's Head, sick in bed, and his physicians met with great difficulty in controlling him during the engagement.

Heavy firing southward was heard at Norfolk up to 11 o'clock to-day, which was presumed to be cannonading at the island.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.

Official reports from Roanoke Island have been received, and reports that the Confederate steamer Curlew was sunk by the enemy. Other Confederate vessels had withdrawn and gone to Elizabeth for want of ammunition.

A large body of Federals, supposed to be about five thousand, landed yesterday on the Island. Their landing was intentionally permitted, so as the Confederates could meet them on shore.

It is reported that our troops engaged the enemy vigorously. The battle raged terrifically nearly all day. Our batteries were uninjured. No casualties stated.

A flag of truce went to Fortress Monroe to-day and returned this evening.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.

A battle reported to have taken place at Roanoke Island Saturday morning 9 o'clock. All the Confederate batteries were engaged. The battle continued about half an hour. Under this fire the Federals landed on the South end of the Island. It being a marshy locality the Confederates charged upon them cheering. The enemy retreated in disorder, attempting to reach their gunboats.

Confederate reinforcements reached the Island on Friday night with an abundant supply of ammunition. Provissions are plentiful on the Island.

During the attack four Federal vessels were sunk. The Confederate steamer Curlew was only beached. A large ball struck her deck and passed through her bottom. All on board, and ammunition, were saved.

The commander of the Confederate steamer Foster made a gallant fight.

One midshipman was somewhat wounded—arm lost.

Fifty Federal vessels were off the Island.

Twenty gunboats were engaged.

It is understood that the Confederate fleet retired to Elizabeth city to obtain supples, and will probably return reinvigorated.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.

Late advices lead to the conclusion that our forces evacuated Fort Henry and retreated to Fort Donelson, and then the Federals took possession. The Tennessee River Bridge has not been destroyed. Two gunboats were injured, and supposed to be lost.

The provisions of Fort Henry were saved and the guns spiked.

ROLLA, Feb. 5.

Gen. Price is within 8 miles of Springfield.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 6.

A dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat says that the Federals have been hemmed in by Gen. Price, who will now compel them to fight or surrender.

Letters from Liverpool state that dealers are disposed to wait for the announcement of the French policy in regard to American affairs, by Legislative corps, which met January 26th.

The entire mercantile and manufacturing interests in both England and France is hostile towards the United States.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.

By the flag of truce the New York Herald of the 8th has been received.

The Federal report of the taking of Fort Henry says the fight lasted about twenty minutes. The Federals fired two hundred and forty rounds into the Fort. Thirty-three Federals were killed.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.

Fort Donelson will be attacked to morrow. The Confederates from Fort Henry retreated to Paris, Kentucky leaving part of their guns. The Federal cavalry are in pursuit of them.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 7.

The Confederates evacuated Romney last night.

From the Montgomery Advertizer.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

We notice a statement that John L. Motley has been confirmed, by the Yankee Senate as Minister to Russia. If this is true Cameron has been left out in the co'd.

Some of the Northern papers are plucking up courage enough to demand that Seward be removed from his position as Secretary of State. One paper goes so far as to assert that the country is disgraced by the low tone of statesmanship manifested by Mr. Seward.

A slave of E. O. Watkins, of Chesterfield, Va., recently died at the advanced age of 118 years. At the age of 110 she married her third husband.

The Cleaveland (Ohio) Plaindealer says the new Yankee Secretary of War has more of the Bonapart in him than any other man in America, and that the army will move on now, even if it goes to the devil.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philpdelphia Enquirer says the Yankee attack on Norfolk has been deferred for the present.

A powder mill which will supply at least one ton of the best powder per day will soon be in opperation in Petersburg, Va.

The Memphis Appeal warns people against the quinine that has been recently smuggled in from the North. It says some of it has been subjected to analysis in that city, and found to contain deadly poisons.

A Lincolnite who has recently traveled through the South, publishes the result of his observations in the Cincinnati Commercial. Speaking of New Orleans, he says there is now no Union sentiment there, and adds the following in regard to the defences:

New Orleans is represanted as having been made almost impregnable—The shell road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abatis out into the swamp. And, to man the fortifications and aid in the defense, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Maj. Gen. Lovell.

Gen. Polk has forbidden the shipment of sugar and molassas to points on the river above Memphis.

The wilmington (N. C.) Journal believes the Confederate Government ought to re-start the Mint at Charlotte, in that State, and says $400,000 of gold coin could be introduced into circulation each year. This could be done for about two per cent.

Immense quantities of cotton seed, to be converted into oil, are daily arriving at Memphis. The Argus says that after being pressed, the oil cake is used for fuel, and is an excellent substitute for coal.

A Northern paper, speaking of the dissatisfaction which exists towards McClellan, and the probability of his being displaced, suggests that Lincoln will himself take command of the Grand Army.

Abraham would no doubt make a splendid appearance on the field at the head of an army, attired in that Scotch cap and long military cloak with which he passed through Baltimore something less than a year ago.

☞ *Agents*. Dr. R. S. Jones, of Blairsville, E. Goode, Esq. of Ashville, Shadrach Morris, Mt. Niles, John Watson, Watson's Mills, J. P. Pearson of Springville; H. W. Hox, Esq. and Rev. T. S. Logan of St. Clair county; and all the Post Masters of Calhoun and adjoining counties, are our authorized Agents to receive the names of subscribers to the Republican, and receive and receipt for subscriptions.

OBITUARY.

DIED on the 31st of January, near Alexandria, Mrs. Margaret Woodruff, in the 25th year of her age. Five years ago she stood at the altar a young and beautiful bride, hope dawning in her pure bosom, holding fragrant flowers with which to strew her pathway,—giving promise of a long and happy life; but alas, but little of this hope was realized ere death blighted all. Keenly it strikes the heart of the kind husband who is left with three little children to encounter the blight and the mildew, the cold winds, the beating rains of darker years. Memory will bedew the cheek with silent tears in spreading forth the many virtues and beautiful traits that characterized the devoted wife and fond mother.

'Tis ever a sad scene to witness the withering powers of death, but what heart so adamantine grown as to behold, without a deeper pang of sorrow and regret, one so fair in the spring-time of love and life, fade and die! torn from those dear little ones; leaving them to waste their sweet prattles on ears that cannot read the sacred charms a mother ever finds therein

Many hearts are made sad, and mourn the early departure of the loved relative and friend, yet happy, happy must be the spirit of one whose life had been so well marked by the true piety, and faithful devotion to christianity.

While hushed, forever hushed is the voice that was wont to spread cheerfulness and joy around the home circle, and stilled the bosom that was always open to sympathy and kindness, and the lonely tomb the despot of the envied trust, be it remembered that the freed spirit is in heaven awaiting a reunion with loved ones left behind.

Receipt List.

FROM FEB. 6, TO FEB. 13, 1862.

Wm Barker,	$4 00
John C Barker,	2 00
J W Brown,	1 00
S P McCluney,	1 00
W P Neely,	7 00
E Penny,	2 00
I G Powers,	6 00
James Thompson,	2 00
M Pirkle,	6 00
W P Anerine,	4 00
E B Downing,	2 00
M H Hansard,	1 75
C S Pool,	2 00
O P Anderson,	2 00
Wm. Laster,	2 00
A J Burks,	6 00
Wm. Groover,	1 00
T P Gwinn,	2 00
E Tolbert,	1 00
W Nunnelly,	2 00
Mrs. P W Robertson,	1 00
Wm. Barnwell,	1 00
John Turk,	2 00
Mrs. L D McReynolds,	2 00
A Harrison,	2 00
J H Rountree,	2 00
W Bently,	1 00
W Dempsey,	1 00
W R Brown, Sen.,	2 00
W J Sibert,	2 00
James Penn,	2 00
Jesse P Garner,	2 00
W A Chadwick,	2 00
E O Williams,	2 00
J P Robertson,	2 00
E N Martin,	2 00
J A Waddell,	4 00
John Walker,	2 00
P W H Harbour,	2 00
E Manning,	2 00
Samuel Morgan,	2 50

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, SPECIAL TERM, FEB. 3rd A. D. 1862.

THIS day came Nancy Phillips and James M Phillips, Administratrix and Administrator of of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed their pestition in writing, representing in substance, that the said Mark Phillips, died seized and possessed of the following described lands, to-wit: The north west fourth of north west fourth of Section 29, Fraction A, of fl section 30, Fraction C, of fl section 30, Fraction S, of fl section 19 and one Rod in width off of the North End of Fraction B of fl section 30, beginning at the east and running to the west line of said Fraction, except the right of a road to Thomas R Mangham and his heirs and assigns, across the north east corner of Fraction B, of one rod in width—also all of Fraction D, of fl section 30, lying north and west of Adams' creek, to be straightened as the marks on the trees are now made, all in fl Township 13, range 6 east in the District of Lands sudject to sale at Lebanon, Alabama, and situated in Calhoun county, Ala., containing 227 acres, more or less—also the west half of the north west fourth of section 27, and the north east fourth of northwest fourth, and west half of north west fourth of section 28, township 13 of range 6, east in the Coosa Land District and situated in Calhoun county, Ala. containing 350 acres more or less—also the south west fourth of north west fourth of section 20, township 13, range 6 east in the Lebanon Land District and in Calhoun county, Alabama, containing 40 acres more or less—also the south east fourth of south west fourth of section 21, and the northwest fourth of southeast fourth of section 21, and south half of south east fourth of section 21, and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 22, all in township 13, of Range 6 east in the Coosa Land District, situated in Calhoun county, Alabama. Said Administratrix and Administer further allege, that the following named persons and they alone, are the heirs and distributees of said estate, to-wit: Nancy Phillips, petitioner and widow of decedent, James M. Phillips, one of petitioners, Cynthia Taylor, wife of Green B Taylor; the children of Elizabeth Jones, deceased, to-wit: Polly Ann Graddy, wife of Richard Graddy; Nancy Gilbert, wife of Mc Gilbert; Isaa Jones; Catharine Clive, wife of —— Clive, all of the above over twenty-one years of age. Leah E Countryman, wife of William Countryman, Amanda Jones Eliza Jones, Mark Jones. John Jones, Rebecca Jones, Edward Jones and Emily Jones, the last named seven under twenty one years of age; Fanny Metcalf, Lydia Cannon, wife of Cornelius Cannon; William Phillips. Polly Ann Brannon, Eliza Hampton, wife of Elza Hampton; Nancy Smith, wife of J A Smith; all of the above last named over twenty-one years of age, and Olivia P Phillips, wife of Charles Phillips, deceased, who is under twenty one years of age—all of said heirs and distributees in St. Clair and Calhoun counties in the State of Alabama, except Lydia Cannon, wife of the said Cornelius Cannon, and Eliza Hampton wife Elza Hampton, the former residing in the State of Illinois and the latter in the State of Texas. Petitioners farther allege, that a sale of the foregoing Lands are necessary for distribution; that an equal, fair and benegcial division of the same cannot be made without a sale thereof; and they therefore ask an order and decree of said court, that Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, be set for the hearing of said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for at least forty days prior to said day, as a notice to said Lydia Cannon and her husband Cornelius Cannon and Eliza Hampton and her husband, who are non-residents, residing beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and all other persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said Court to be holden at the court house of said county of Calhoun, on said Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, and defend against petition, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, attoffice on this the 3rd day of February, 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of
feb. 6, 1862—6t of Probate.

ADMINISTRATORS'

SALE

Of Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, rendered on the 3rd day of February, 1862, the undersigned will proceed to sell on

Monday the 3rd day of March, 1862,

at public auction, to the hibest bidder, at the late residence of Mark Phillips, sr. deceased, the whole of the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, (except the negro slaves) which property consists of

3 Head of Horses,
4 Head of Mules,
1 Cow and Calf,
4 Milch Cows,
14 Head Stock Cattle,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
47 Head of Stock Hogs,
29 Head of Sheep,
22 Head of Lambs,
2 Ox Wagons,
1 Two Horse Wagon,
1 Buggy and Harness,
1 Corn Sheller,
9 Sythes and Cradles,
1 Thrasher,
1 Sett Blacksmiths Tools,
1 Lot of Corn, 1 lot of Oats,
2 Stacks Fodder, 2 pens Shucks,
1 Lot Cotton Seed,
Bee Stands—Wheat Fan,
16 Bales of Cotton,
Farming Utensils,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with inserest from date—note and two approved securities will be required on all sums over five dollars, and all sums under five dollars, cash

NANCY PHILLIPS,
JAS. M. PHILLIPS,
Adm'x and Adm'r.

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, February 3rd, A. D 1862.

THIS day came Nancy Phillips and James M Phillips, Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed their petition in writing, representing that their intestate died seized and possessed of certain negro slaves, to-wit: Fanny, a woman 35 years of age, and her three children, Charles a boy 4 years old, Charlsey a girl 3 years old, and Emily a girl one year old—Salina, a woman 34 years old and her child Allen, a boy one year old, Dick, a man 30 years old, and Stephen, a man 25 years old; Mary, a woman 21 years old and her child Kitty, a girl 2 years old; Sylva, a woman 29 years old and her child Paralee, a girl one year old; Prissey, a woman 20 years old and her two children, Ann a girl 2 years old & George a boy 7 months old; Jesse a boy 17 years old; Seller, a girl 16 years old; Armstead, a boy 14 years old; John a boy 13 years old; Mariah, a girl 12 years old; Charlotte, a girl 11 years old; Buze, a boy 9 years old, and Henry a boy 7 years old.

The above named boy Stephen is not now in the possession of petitioners, having run away some two or three months ago, and has not been recovered. Said petitioners allege that said slaves cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said decedent without a sale thereof, and they therefore pray an order of said court for the sale thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, be set for the herrign of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for thirty days prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, A Woo'ds, Judge of said court at office on this 3rd day of February, 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Feb. 6, 1862—5t.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of *Marion England, deceased*, were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 13th day of January, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

ELI JONES, Adm.
Jan'y 21, 1862.—6t.

BECKER & FRANCIS,
General Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

COTTON, FLOUR LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce, or home manufactured Goods sold at the usual rates. We have ample facilities for Buying, and particular attention will be paid to this branch of the Business.

W. P. BECKER, of Selma. J. C. FRANCIS, Jr. of Jacksonville.

P. S. DR. J. C. FRANCIS, is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all orders or money left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 30, 1862—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have rented the Livery Stables of Privett & Farmer, and are now prepared to accommodate travellers by conveyance to any point desired, or to hire Horses and Buggies by the day upon accommodating terms.

We will also have horses fed and properly attended to at 25 cents per feed.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives them confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they therefore solicit the liberal patronage of the public.

J. H. SARGEANT,
T. A INGLIS.

Feb. 6, 1862.

For the War, and the Country's defence.

The horse company which is being made up in Calhoun County Alabama, to serve for 3 years or the War, will be organized at the muster ground, beat No. 22 in said County, on Saturday the 8th day of February 1862. Every body in Calhoun and surrounding counties—and every where, who are in favor of forming said company and are willing to aid either by service, money or counsel are invited to attend. The neighborhood will furnish a dinner for those who come, and it is hoped that harmony good cheer, and good feeling will prevail. Each member of the company is requested to take a list and procure as many names as he possibly can, and all who join are expected to be present at the organization.

R. G. EARLE.

Molasses [illegible] Sugar.

IN *store* and *Cheap*—for sale by the undersigned, and by Woodward, Porter & White, Selma.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.
Dec. 23, 1861—4t.

Attention 73rd Regt. Ala. Militia.

The Officers and soldiers of the 73rd Regt. will meet at Washington Williams' 3 miles south of White Plains on the 22d Feb., for the purposes of inspection, ordered by the Governor. Each soldier will be required to have a gun or give his reasons for not having one. The officers will be required to appear in full uniform, with sword and sash. The officers will be required to meet the day previous for the purpose of drill. Take due notice thereof and act according to the above instructions.

JOHN A. DEARMAN, Col. com. of 73rd Regt. Ala. M.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, in favor of Wm. Phillips, Adm. and against John A. Towers and J. R. Towers, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville Ala., on the first Monday in March next, 1862, the following described lands to-wit: the east half of the north west fourth of section five, township fourteen, range [illegible] also the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 5, township 14, range [illegible] also the south east fourth of north east fourth of section [illegible], township 14, range [illegible] the property of defendants to satisfy said fi fa.

T. LOVE, Sheff.
Jan. 23, 1862—8t.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Francis Robinson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 8th day of January, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan 23—6t. J. G. [illegible], Adm.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration in chief, upon the estate of Lawrence Brock, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 20th day of January: 1862; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan 23—6t. JOHN BROCK, Adm.

Look Out!
For a Sack of Salt

MARKED E. B. S. which was taken from our store at the last of December—supposed by mistake—please return or account for without further investigation.

Jan. 23, 1862. J. A. STEVENSON.

JACKSONVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution announce to the friends of Education that they have secured the services of the Rev. Roscoe Neaton, and have no doubt but that he will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and friends.

The rates of tuition the same as heretofore fixed by the Trustees.

The next session will commence on **Monday the 3rd of February, 1862,** and it is desired that those who can conveniently would commence with the beginning of the session so as to be properly classed.

Jacksonville, Jan. 26, 1862.

To Rent.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS, with good gardens attached. Two of them are on the main street, and would answer for business and dwelling houses. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to

Jan. 26, '62. J. A. STEVENSON.

Bring in Your Tin.

THE undersigned is now prepared to repair in a neat and durable manner all descriptions of Tin Ware. Terms cash.

W. W. NESBIT.

Jan. 26, 1862.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, SPECIAL TERM, JANUARY 20th, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came James G. Nisbet, a resident citizen of said county, and presents and files his petition in said court, representing in substance as follows, to-wit: That on the 4th day of January, 1862, John Nisbet made, executed and published his last will and testament in writing—that since the making of said will, the said John Nisbet has departed this life, at his residence in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and the said James G. Nisbet now presents and files said will for probate, and asks that the same be probated, established and admitted to record as the last will and testament of the said John Nisbet, deceased. It is ordered by the Court, that the 24th day of February, 1862 be set for the hearing of said petition and the probate of said will; and that publication thereof be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to Catherine Kimbrell, wife of Ransom Kimbrell, and Ann E. Hendrick, wife of John Hendrick, who are nonresident legatees under said will, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 24th day of February, 1862, and defend against said petition and the probate of said will, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court at office on this 20th day of January, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Jan 23—3t. Probate.

Cabbage Seed.

THE Mountain Cabbage Seed, raised by J. E. Pearce, fresh and sound. A quantity of these seed have been deposited for sale at the store of Woodward & Co., and also at the Republican Office. Jan. 23.

Election Notice 97th Regt. Ala. Militia.

I will open and hold an election in said Regiment at the different Election Precincts therein, on Monday the 17th day of February 1862 for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major for said Regiment, and the following named persons are hereby appointed inspectors and managers of said election to wit.

Precinct No. 14—Sugar Hill Court Ground Joel T. Black, Shepherd Jenkins and Joseph Wright.

Pre. No. 15, PineGrove—J. C. Barker, A. Coffey and L. Edwards.

Pre. No. 16, Abernathy—J. J Pollard, J. M. Owens and W A Nunnelly.

Pre. No. 17, Fair Play—Bart. Owens, S. M. Carruth and J. L. Darrough.

Pre. No. 18, Pine Thicket—A. D. Chandler, W. R. Brown, sr. E. A. Barker.

Pre. No. 19, Phipps Court Ground, B. F. Barker, S. H. Roper and B. C. Raney.

Pre. No 20, Court Ground—J. S. Bordon, Thomas Beasley and C. M. Wheeler.

The Constables of said Precincts are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective Precincts—this 12th day of January, 1862.

F. LOVE, Shff.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
FOR SALE AT THE
REPUBLICAN OFFICE
JOB WORK, Neatly Executed.

Cards.

W. GIVHAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend promptly to the collection of claims and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1858 1y

ANDREW HEFLIN, Talladega, Ala.
J. R. MARTIN, JR.
W. H. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Ala.
HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

WILLIAM M. BANES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties. Dec. 10, 1859.—1y

B. WM. BASLEY

BASLEY & BASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of Dekalb, St. Clair, Calhoun, Randolph, and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

☞ Office on the east side of the public square. Dec. 27, 1860.—1y.

BLEWETT & ELLIS,
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Rooms No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

EDWARD BRADFIELD,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 23, 1859.

Carriage and Wagon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials and do work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms, he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all turning necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment Mr. J. Reynolds, an experienced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.

Nov. 1st, 1860.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Hammond's Carriage shop, where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE,
AND

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER

May 17.—1860.

GROCERY STORE
AT OXFORD.
S. & T. J. MORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C.

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

Trustees Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the [illegible] day of March next, I will sell at the Sulphur Spring, near R. Hendrix's, in Calhoun county, Alabama, a male slave by the name of Bill, about thirty years old. The sale will be made under the power contained in a deed of trust executed to me as Trustee by Wm H. Chaney on the [illegible] day of March last, to secure J. M. McCollum in a certain debt therein mentioned. Said bond of Trust was duly recorded in the Office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, in Book [illegible] page [illegible] to which reference is made for a full description of said property.

A. P. BURNS, Trustee.

Jan. 16, 1862—4 m.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RECEIVED BY J. COBB,
OXFORD, ALA.

HAVE just received and now offer to the public a fine and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We will be short for cash, and we want buyers who intend to trade with us. All we ask is, to compare our Goods and prices with any in the Country. If you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

COTTON YARNS always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2, 1861.

P. FRYMALE,
COTTON FACTOR & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Augusta, Ga.,

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

The most personal attention will, as heretofore, be extended to the interest of his customers. Oct. 10, 1861—6m.

NOTICE.

I have constituted G. B. Lancaster, my lawful Agent, to manage any of my business during my absence in the Army.

M. J. COBB.

June 20, 1861. tf.

RATTLER.

MR. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. FRANK JOHNSON, are hereby constituted my lawful agents, to settle my outstanding business during my absence. My Books and Notes are in their hands. Persons owing me will please call on them and settle.

July 13, 1861. C. J. CLARK.

Notice.

AS I have the measure of the Volunteers from this county, and of the Gladden Company, am prepared to make uniforms, or other clothing in my line, which may be desired, with neatness and despatch, upon very low terms.

R. J. MARTIN.

August 8th, 1861.

NOTICE.

Ala. and Ten. River Railroad

WARE HOUSE,

By S. W. PETTEWAY, successor to W. Y. LUNDER & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to L. E. Williams & Co. will find their accounts and Notes in the hands of J. C. Legrande, Esq. for settlement and collection. Come one and all, for cash, as time will be given no longer. J. E. WILLIAMS.

Mobile Claims Ala. Aug. 11, 1861—6.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs those who may need them, that he has several well made coffins for at his railroad shop, which he will find on application to him at White Plains, Al. July 11, 1861. A. J. STEVENSON

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
Corner of Green and Water Streets,
SELMA, ALA.
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above well known House, would inform the travelling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and is now in superior order, for the comfort and convenience of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is so conveniently connected to the Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, as to render it the most desirable and convenient stopping place in the city, and every facility will be afforded for transporting baggage to and from the house. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and in good order, in the most inviting style, while the Dining Hall is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the markets and other markets afford, and all those who wish to visit the city of Selma, and be pleased to make all who patronize the house comfortable and entertained.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. J. J. NORRIS.

Selma, May 23, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,

Coffee, Molasses,

And other Groceries, For sale low by

J. A. STEVENSON.

Dec. 20, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon,
Salt,
Coffee.

For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.

Oct. 11, 1860

MORRIS' MERCHANT

FLOURING MILLS

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about two hundred of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per hundred as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm. Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

L. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

THE Regular Called meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE, are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 2nd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T. J. PRATHER Secy.

R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS
Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
RESIDENCE
Jacksonville, Ala.,

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession. Operations will be performed in the best manner.

☞ Office one door south of the Post Office.

☞ Office will be open at Alexandria on the 1st Saturday in each month, and remain one week.

Jan. 16, 1862—1y.

FURNITURE ROOM.

[illegible]

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and fill all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE BEST OF

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dowel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So doing in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are *cash for all work when delivered.*

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bedbugs so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and furnished promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at the trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60—tf

BACON
LARD,
CORN & FLOUR

25,000 pounds choice Corn.
19,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
19,000 " " Shoulders,
8,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by

ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.

Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

Notice to Miller.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the machinery will be his business, treated and accommodated—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON

Jan. 10, 1861.

NOTE & COLLEGE, SELECT SCHOOL.

—FOR—

YOUNG LADIES.

THE first term will commence at the residence of the undersigned in Jacksonville Ala.

July 8th 1861.

TUITION OF TWENTY PER MONTH FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Latin and Greek languages with the branches of Mathematics [illegible] Higher English branches with [illegible]

D. F. SMITH.

DENTISTRY.

DR. C. C. Parker, (late)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.

TRANSFERS to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feby 14, 1861—1

JUNE 1. PITSON & BRO.

DRY GOODS.
MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY &c.,

ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up *Country* DRY GOODS establishment. Also a large and well selected stock

BOOK HERE.

[illegible]

Land For Sale.

The undersigned now offers for sale his valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 360 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation, lying 1½ miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—about 1½ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. Situation of the tract good bottom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.

July 11,—6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

THE BLOCKADE
NOT OPEN YET.

WE beg leave to inform herewith, our many friends and patrons of Jacksonville and Calhoun County, that we now have in Store and are daily receiving, a large and select stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Domestic Goods of all descriptions: such as Kerseys, Sheeting, Shirting, Southern Cottonades, Stripes, and a great many articles too tedious to mention.

We have also received a large lot of CALICOES, SHAWLS, Ladies and children's HOODS, woollen Scarfs, HOOP-SKIRTS, of all descriptions, Soda, Candles, &c. &c. &c.

We have, though a great deal of trouble procured the above Goods to supply our customers, and shall sell them at reasonable prices. Give us a call and convince yourselves.

Remember, our Store is still at the Brick Corner.

BLUN & FRANK.

Sep. 26, 1861.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The most secrecy maintained. Address,

TINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Sedatine irritant animos demissa per aurem
Quam quane sunt scalis subjecta fidelibus.

Horace.

DRS. LOW & STARNS, having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt. Pelle and P. K. Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and long attendance to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M. LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 11, 861.—tf.

HIDES WANTED.

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all delivered here. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. EARNS.

Jan. 24, 1861.

☞ Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

Spring Stock
—AT—
A. OBERNDORF & Co's,
Oxford, Ala.

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we get around the good Congaree.*

Cash Ladies will meet a hearty welcome. Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

COPPER SPINDLE.

ALL persons wanting Copper Mills Tin Ware, or any thing in my line of business, which I have on hand, must send or bring the cash, or they cannot be accommodated. I mean what I say.

JOEL H. FARMER.

Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 12, 1861.—tf.

SUMMER GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of Summer goods, such as ladies Dress Goods,

BONNETS,
HATS BLOOMERS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

And a large variety of Clothing, and a general assortment, offered at very low prices by A. OBERNDORF & Co. Call and examine our Goods and Bargains are no pretend to sell. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

May 22, 1861.—tf.

A. P. BURNETT, HUNDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors,
Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main St.,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. C. THAN.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

SMITH & [illegible]

STEVENSON.

MOLASSES, SUGAR, SODA & SALT.

THE subscriber is receiving Molasses, half barrels, prime yellow at 50 cts—Sugar at 10 cts.—Soda at 30 cts—and will receive WHEAT at $1 25 per bushel in exchange for the above articles, or pay the cash for any amount at the above prices.

J. A. STEVENSON.

November 21, 1861.—tf.

Dr. J. M. Cogburn,
Surgeon Dentist,
Oxford,
Ala.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches: such as Farm Work, Mill & Machine Irons,

Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of iron &c. always on hand.

He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom from the usual credit prices.

WM P. PRICKETT

Oxford Ala. Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

Notice.

WE earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if they can't. Save cost.

JNO. P. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN EATON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 15th September next, the best and most complete stock of

CABINET FURNITURE

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOYLE GITMARS.

Selma, July 12, 1861—tf.

S. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS.

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1859.—tf.

Valuable Land Sold Cheap.

We are informed that the valuable tract of land, which has been advertised in our paper for sale for some time, by Mr. S. J. T. Whatley, still lies dull. This land is situated only 4½ miles from the Railroad and 1½ south of Alexandria, on the Talladega road.

There are several other advantages, possessed by this land, not enumerated in the advertisement, and we will take the liberty here to state that the land can be purchased as low as $15 00 per acre, on one two and three years time. Surely such a proposition as this ought to bring purchasers from far and near. If any one who may wish to purchase will call upon the Editor of this paper, we will give him other items of information that will be of interest to him.

Richmond Hammond, dec'd. } Letters
Estate of. } Testamentary

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Richmond Hammond, late of Randolph county, Ala., deceased, have been granted by the Hon. A. P. Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of said County, Ala.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred. Aug. 26, 1861.

WILLIAM C. HAMMOND, Adm.

Circular Saws.

The undersigned respectfully informs all owners of Circular Saws, and in Steam or Water Mills, that in case their saws have been ripped or warped, he can furnish them perfectly and put them in good working order. They will find it a great convenience and economy to avoid themselves of his services, as the blockade prevents them from sending for the place of their orders and saws with new ones.

Address—J. J. HALTON,
Care of Congaree, Oxford, Ala.

Nov. 21 1861.

IRON CISTERNS OVER!

W. COLEMAN LAND,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, with many other useful articles, for cash, & cash only. Jan. 2, '62.

J. T. & J. L. RUSS,

GIVE notice that their books and accounts are now ready for settlement. Customers requested to call and settle by Note. We will receive any part in cash current, with thankfulness.

If the books must be closed, or we shall be compelled to close them, due notice will be given, and process to collect and close up the same.

Chulafinnee, January 24th, 1862.—3t.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE undersigned has provided for the fall and spring trade of public patronage a fresh stock of those seeds, and will state neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY.

Jan. 13, 1862. 1y.

Thos. T. McAdams,
REPAIRER
Of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.

Keeps on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of Mr. Freeman, a watch maker, late from Georgia and Louisiana. I feel confident that I beyond nothing in assuring to the public, that Mr. Freeman has no superior as a Watch workman in the State.

Specimens of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, warranted for one year.

Terms cash on delivery of work.

April 1, 1861.—1y.

NEW DRUG STORE,
No. 3, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, that he is opening a VERY LARGE STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds,
Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines.

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of September. In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug establishments, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale, and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's prices, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.

Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

Rome, June 21, 1860.—tf. P. L. TURNEY.

Last Notice.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the Tax for the year 1861.

Pre. No. 20,	Borden's Monday	Dec. 30,	1861.
" 19,	Phipses, Tuesday	" 31,	"
" 18,	Pine Thicket, Wed.	Jan. 1,	1862.
" 10,	Pebbit Town, Mon.	" 6,	"
" 11,	White Plains Tuesday	7,	"
" 13,	Oxford Wednesday	8,	"
" 4	Maddoxes Thursday	9,	"
" 3	June Bug Friday	10,	"
" 1	Jacksonville Saturday	11,	"
" 8	Walden's Shop Monday	13,	"
" 7	Court Ground Tues	14	"
" 22	Kaneys, Wednesday	15,	"
" 6	Gore's Store Thursday	16,	"
" 2	Alexandria Friday	17,	"
" 5	Folkville Saturday	18,	"
" 21	Sulphur Springs Mon	20,	"
" 13	Yea's & Reeds Men	27,	"
" 14	Sugar Hill Tuesday	28,	"
" 15	Pine Grove Wednesday	29,	"
" 23	Pleasant Hill Thursday	30,	"
" 16	Abernathy Friday	31,	"
" 17	Fair Play Saturday	Feb. 1,	"
" 9	Ladiga Monday	3,	"

☞ Those that have already paid, are hereby notified to meet me at the above appointments, and pay the additional 25 per cent. on the State tax, for the support of families of volunteers, under the late act of the Legislature.

A punctual attendance is requested of Tax payers, as the Tax must be collected and paid over in due time.

Z. GRAHAM,
Tax Col. C. C.

Dec. 12, 1861.

Improved Merchant Mills.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public generally that their Flouring Mills situated on Talladeschatchee Creek, five miles south west of Jacksonville, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mills in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good lot with water convenient, for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without having to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of Lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and despatch.

J. A. ABERHOLT,
T. SPARKS.

Jan. 27, 1861.

Robert A. Allen, dec. } Probate Court of
Estate of. } St Clair county.

November 22d, A D 1861.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 26th day of November, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St Clair county—notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

Nov. 21—6t. RUSSEL J. ALLEN, Adm.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Boot & Shoe Shop to the east side of the public square, next door south of Blunn & Frank's Hotel Corner. He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage, and promises that his work shall be neat and substantially executed. WM. C. LAIRD.

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 12, 1861.—5t.

EXCHANGE,
JAMES DEBELLE,
Talladega, Ala.

Continues to Check, on

Charleston,
Mobile, and
New-Orleans.

Receiving Confederate Notes at par. Also, receive Checks on above cities.

Dec. 19, 1861.

POLKVILLE, ALA.

IRON WORKS.

WE now inform the public, that we are building Iron, and have a good assortment on hands, such as

Waggon Tyre, Farming and Horse Shoe Iron,

Which can be had at six cents per pound, cash.

GOODE, MORRIS & CO.

Nov. 28, 1861.—3m

ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
BY HARDY & MASON,
In Selma, Ala.

GIVES THE

Very Latest Telegraphic News

FROM

All Parts of the Confederacy.

Daily fifty cents per month.

The DAILY SENTINEL is published every morning, (Monday's excepted,) at the following rates, payments strictly in advance:

One year	$5,00
Six months	3,00
One month	50

The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at the following rates:

One year	$2,00
Six months	1,00

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the last will and Testament of Joseph Davidson, late of DeKalb County, Ala, dec'd., having this day been granted the undersigned by the Hon. the Probate Judge of said county.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Dec. 23, 1862. W. L. DRISKILL, Executor.

Jan. 30, 1862.

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.
COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, SPECIAL TERM, AUG. 5th A. D. 1861.

LETTERS of Administration Notice having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said County on said 26th day of August 1861 upon the Estate of Thomas P. Nance dec'd, all persons having claims against said Estate will please present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred this the 25th January 1862.

THOS. NANCE, Adm'r.

Jan. 30, 1862.

FRESH ARRIVAL,
From New-Orleans.

AUGUST MEYERS, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Jacksonville, and Calhoun county, that he has received a nice stock of

MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF

CALICOES, FLANNELS, DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, MILITARY BUTTONS, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell at reasonable prices, for cash only.

He invites all his customers and friends to call at his Store and examine for themselves, thanking them for the patronage heretofore extended, he solicits a continuance of the same.

JEANS and WOOLLEN SOCKS taken in exchange for Goods.

Jacksonville, Nov. 7, 1861.

M. P. STEVANS,
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire-Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1861.—6m.

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
Four Miles East of Jacksonville

My Mills are now in successful operation, turning out flour of the nicest quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and in any quantity.

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at a short notice; and those wishing corn or wheat ground, need never fear delay or disappointment.

JAMES G. NISBET

Make Your Own Shoes.

Sulphur Spring Tan Yard

$1000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms cash — Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON.

March 21, 1861.—4t.

FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness and a mare 8 years old, that works well, which I will sell on reasonable terms and take the pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.

I will also take wheat of good quality at the same price in discharge of any debts due me by note or account.

R. H. WYNNE

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Pringle & Co.
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs Hastine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a reliable article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE.
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BENETT.

DRS. EVINS & BURTON,

Having associated themselves together, will continue the

PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
IN WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.

Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville, Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed room. He has had the pleasure of treating Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the *first class of Mobile.*

A three cent stamp must accompany communications.

March, 1 1860.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton,* and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash,* or its equivalent. A *liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept 27 1860.—tf.

JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

FROM and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any exception. We feel assured that those that have been kind enough, heretofore to patronize us, will still do so, and observe the above terms.

Whenever we resume our old terms we will publish the same in the Jacksonville Republican.

Respectfully,
BLUN, & FRANK.

October 3, 1861.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS,

J. F. GRANT.

June 26—60.

File

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 8. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., FEBRUARY 20, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1313.

Jacksonville Republican
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT,
Two Dollars within the year or three at the end of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for first time, or 10 lines of Brevier, for the first insertion; & fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Over one square, counted as one square. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.
Legal advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.
Association of Candidates $5. Circulars.
Tickets, 50 cents per square.
Will be charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County.
REMEMBERED, That this day, the 9th day of December, 1861, being application by the Judge of Probate of said county as a special term of the Court of Commissioners of said county, for the purpose of appointing an Agent, in each Precinct in said county, under a late act of the General Assembly of said State of Alabama, providing a fund for the aid of families of volunteers absent in the State army, approved the 11th day of December, 1861, and A. Woods, Judge, &c. and Messrs. Wm. Henry and David Seiber, Commissioners, &c. appeared in court and in open session, when and where the following persons were passed and made a matter of record, and the following named persons were duly appointed under said act, agents for the respective election precincts, to-wit:

Precinct No. 1,	James Crow.
" 2,	S. D. McClellen.
" 3,	Wiley Glover.
" 4,	Wm. Kennedy.
" 5,	Jesse C. Bryan.
" 6,	J M Smith.
" 7,	Henry McBee.
" 8,	Spartan Allen.
" 9,	G. L. Alexander.
" 10,	J W Whiteside.
" 11,	M P Johnson.
" 12,	Dr. W E Boling.
" 13,	Daniel D Dozier.
" 14,	Shepperd Jenkins.
" 15,	William Barker.
" 16,	Charles Norman.
" 17,	S M Carruth.
" 18,	A D Chandler.
" 19,	B F Parker.
" 20,	Wm. Wood.
" 21,	Z Henderson.
" 22,	Jacob W Whisenant.
" 23,	John W. McDaniel.

Which said agents it shall be their duty to enquire and ascertain the number and name of each resident in their respective precincts who may be absent from, as a volunteer in the Confederate army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment; and also to ascertain if such volunteer left a family of children, or father or mother, or brothers or sisters, dependant upon the volunteer for support; and the number of persons of those composing the family of such volunteer dependent upon him as aforesaid, and their condition and situation as to support; and whether such family or any member thereof actually need aid and support from the public in the way of food and clothing, and of what nature and to what extent for what length of time. And said agents are required within twenty days after receiving a copy of this order, report in writing the result of their enquiries to the Judge of Probate of said county, showing in said report the name of each absent soldier from his said precinct, his number age and sex of any family of such volunteer, needing the aid of the public, the nature of support (if any) such family have; also what such family may need in the way of food and clothing, and how long such family would require aid from the public. It is ordered, that said respective precinct agents make their investigations into the condition of indigent families of volunteers, and the result of such investigation to the Judge of Probate as aforesaid, from time to time, as volunteers may leave their respective precincts and engage in the service of the State army.

A copy from the minutes:
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

The State Court of St. Clair Co.
DECEMBER THE 14th, 1861.
Estate of James M. Neel, dec.
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of December, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.
ELI JONES, Adm'r.
Dec. 19, 1861.

Williams, }
M. Williams, Deft. and
Stewart, admr. Garnishee.
Circuit Court, Cherokee County,
Fall Term, Oct. 31st 1861.
The Plaintiff by his attorney and it appearing to the court, that an attachment issued in this cause, and levied by the said John T. Stewart, admr, as garnishee, and said garnishee having answered on oath, that Caleb Morgan, of Calhoun county, Alabama, claims the funds in the hands of said garnishee.
It is therefore considered by the court, that notice of this court, notify said claimant, to appear at the next Term of this court, and claim with the Plaintiff the right to said funds.
It appearing to the Court that defendant, Benjamin M. Gillians, is a non-resident of this state. It is therefore considered by the court, that the defendant have notice of this suit, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper, published in Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, of the pending of this attachment, and that a copy of said paper be sent by mail, to said defendant, if his residence can be ascertained, unless he appears and defends.
Test: Willis W. Jackson, Clerk of said Court office this 10th day of Dec. 1861.
WILLIS W. JACKSON, Clk.
Dec. 19, 1861.—4t—7,50.

EDWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

EDUCATIONAL.
The exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will be resumed on Monday the 3rd day of FEBRUARY, 1862, under the continued superintendence of Mrs. M. D. Caldwell and Miss Carrie Woodward.
The course of instruction and rates of tuition will be the same as heretofore.
J. D. FORNEY, Sec'y.
Jan. 9, 1862.

Attention.

ALL men who have enrolled themselves as Volunteers for twelve months in Carpenter's company, will attend at the court House in Jacksonville on Saturday the 8th day of February next, for the purpose of taking action for organization. It is desired that none will fail to attend, as all will be considered as members of the company, and as such, interested in the action taken; and all who feel a willingness to serve their country in this hour of peril are called upon to join the company.
WYLIE CARPENTER, Capt.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, upon the estate of James B. Martin, decd. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them to me legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make payment. This 28th Jan. A. D. 1862.
MARY E. MARTIN,
Adm'x.
with the will annexed.
Jan. 30, 1862.

The State of Alabama, } Calhoun County.
COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY SPECIAL TERM JAN. 25th A. D. 1862.
THIS day came John Brock special Administrator, of the estate of Lawrance Brock dec'd., and filed his accounts and vouches for a final settlement of his said special administration of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 28th day of February A. D. 1862, be set for examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said County on said 28th day of February, A. D. 1862, and contest said account and the making of said settlement if they think proper.
Witness, A. WOODS,—Judge of said Court for Calhoun County, at office in the town of Jacksonville on this the 25th day of Jan., A. D. 1862.
A. WOODS, Judge
Jan. 30th, 1862—3t. of Probate

Administrators Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 25th day of January, 1862: all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This 30th January 1862.
NANCY PHILLIPS,
JAS. PHILLIPS,
Adm'x. & Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin A. Brooks, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of January, 1862, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala., Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and those indebted are requested to make payment.
G B BOUTHIT, Adm.
Jan 9, 1862.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County.
COURT OF PROBATE FOR CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA, SPECIAL TERM, JANUARY 17th, A. D. 1862.
THIS day came John S. Borden, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Borden, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.
It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 24th day of February next, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Monday, the 24th day of February next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at Office this 17th day of January, A. D. 1862.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Jan. 23—3t.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one alias ven. exponas, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A P Bolin, and against Feliz Parker, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March, 1862, the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 13, T 14 R 6—also the south west fourth of the south west 1-4 of S 12, T 14, R 6, as the property of said Parker, to satisfy said ven. ex. Jan. 26, 62.
F LOVE, Shff.

For the War, and the Country's defence.

The horse company which is being made up in Calhoun County Alabama, to serve for 3 years or the War, will be organized at the muster ground, beat No. 22 in said County, on Saturday the 8th day of February 1862. Every body in Calhoun and surrounding counties—and every where, who are in favor of forming said company and are willing to aid either by service, money or counsel are invited to attend. The neighborhood will furnish a dinner for those who come, and it is hoped that harmony good cheer, and good feeling will prevail. Each member of the company is requested to take a list and procure as many names as he possibly can, and all who join are expected to be present at the organization.
R. G. EARLE.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one alias f. fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, in favor of Wm. Phillips, Adm. and against John A. Towers and J. R. Towers, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the first Monday in March next, 1862, the following described lands to-wit: the east half of the north west fourth of section five, township fourteen, range 6; also the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 5, township 14, range 6; also the south east fourth of north east fourth of section 5, township 14, range 6 as the property of defendants to satisfy said f. fa.
F. LOVE, Shff.
Jan. 23, 1862—8t.

The State of Alabama, } Calhoun County.
COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, SPECIAL TERM, FEB. 3rd A. D. 1862.
THIS day came Nancy Phillips and James M. Phillips, Administratrix and Administrator of of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed their petition in writing, representing in substance, that the said Mark Phillips, died seized and possessed of the following described Lands, to-wit: The north west fourth of north west fourth of Section 29, Fraction A, of fl section 30, Fraction C, of fl section 30, Fraction S, of fl section 19 and one Rod in width off of the North End of Fraction B of fl section 30, beginning at the east and running to the west line of said Fraction, except the right of a road to Thomas R. Mangham and his heirs and assigns, across the north east corner of Fraction B, of one rod in width—also all of Fraction D, of fl section 30, lying north and west of Adams' creek, to be straightened as the marks on the trees are now made, all in fl Township 13, range 6 east in the District of Lands subject to sale at Lebanon, Alabama, and situated in Calhoun county, Ala., containing 227 acres, more or less—also the west half of the north west fourth of section 27, and the north east fourth of northwest fourth, and west half of north west fourth of section 28, township 13 of range 6, east in the Coosa Land District and situated in Calhoun county, Ala. containing 360 acres more or less—also the south west fourth of north west fourth of section 20, township 13, range 6 east in the Lebanon Land District and in Calhoun county, Alabama, containing 40 acres more or less—also the south east fourth of south west fourth of section 21, and the northwest fourth of southeast fourth of section 21, and south half of south east fourth of section 21, and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 22, all in township 13, of Range 6 east in the Coosa Land District, situated in Calhoun countp, Alabama. Said Administratrix and Administor further allege, that the following named persons and they alone, are the heirs and distributees of said estate, to-wit: Nancy Phillips, petitioner and widow of decedent, James M. Phillips, one of petitioners, Cynthia Taylor, wife of Green B Taylor; the children of Elizabeth Jones, deceased, to-wit: Polly Ann Graddy, wife of Richard Graddy; Nancy Gilbert, wife of Mc Gilbert; Isaac Jones; Catharine Clive, wife of —— Clive; all of the above over twenty-one years of age, Leah E Countryman, wife of William Countryman, Amanda Jones Eliza Jones, Mark Jones, John Jones, Rebecca Jones, Edward Jones and Emily Jones, the last named seven under twenty one years of age; Fanny Metcalf, Lydia Cannon, wife of Cornelius Cannon; William Phillips, Polly Ann Brannon, Eliza Hampton, wife of Eliza Hampton; Nancy Smith, wife of J A Smith; all of the above last named over twenty one years of age, and Olivia P Phillips wife of Charles Phillips, deceased, who is under twenty one years of age—all of said heirs and distributees in St. Clair and Calhoun counties in the State of Alabama, except Lydia Cannon, wife of the said Cornelius Cannon, and Eliza Hampton wife Eliza Hampton, the former residing in the State of Illinois and the latter in the State of Texas. Petitioners further allege, that a sale of the foregoing Lands are necessary for distribution; that an equal, fair and beneficial division of the same cannot be made without a sale thereof; and they therefore ask an order and decree of said court that Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, be set for the hearing of said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for at least forty days prior to said day, as a notice to said Lydia Cannon and her husband Cornelius Cannon and Eliza Hampton and her husband, who are non-residents, residing beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and all other persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said Court to be holden at the court house of said county of Calhoun, on said Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, and defend against petition, if they think proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this the 3rd day of February, 1862.
A. WOODS, Judge of
Feb. 6, 1862—6t. of Probate.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Tolbert Gibson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 27th day of January, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
PLEASANT GILBERT, Adm.
Feb. 13, 1862—6t.

Attention Alexandria Guards.

You will please attend at Alexandria, Ala., on Saturday next the 15th inst for the purpose of being mustered into the Confederate Service for 12 months. Many have promised who have not yet registered their names; they will please come forward on that day and do so without fail.
S. D. McCLELLAN, Capt.

Lost,

ON the public square in Jacksonville, or on the road from thence to my residence 3 miles north-west of Oxford, a Buckskin Purse with a steel clasp, containing $20 and some change. The $20 was in two $10 bills, one on the State Bank of South Carolina, and the other on the Central Bank of Alabama.
The finder will confer a special favor, by giving me information.
J. L. KIRBY.
Feb. 13, 1862.

[From the Advertiser and Register].

"I've No Mother."

"The midnight stars are gleaming
Upon her silent grave,
Where sleepeth without dreaming,
The one we could not save.
A cloud of grief is keeping
Its shadow o'er my brow;
Oh, blame me not for weeping—
I have no mother now!"

"I've no mother!" Poor little Carrie! she said it tearfully, chokingly, gazing into my face into desolate, lonely way, that went to my heart; and as I thought of her, who once smoothed the little one's brown curls, and kissed her white brow, I too wept—not for the dead, but for the living. Ah! little Carrie, the cold, hard, selfish world is before you. Who will guide and direct you? whose gentle hand will point out the path for your tender feet? whose voice encourage you? whose fond heart sympathize with your every joy and sorrow? whose prayer be raised for you to the good Father?

Reader! dear reader! Are there any motherless little ones about you? Are there any suffering, childish hearts longing for one kind and gentle word? Are there any whom you pass daily to whom one smile would be sunshine and, a word of endearment worth more than diamonds or gold? It is in your power to give it a word; a smile costs no dearly earned gold; it can be alike bestowed by the rich and the poor, the high-born and the lowly, and may influence a whole life by giving courage and hope to the sad and desponding.

God help the motherless! 'Tis a sad and weary life to live; and oh! ye, who weep with the sorrowful, shed no tears for the silent dead. No, not one tear for the silent dead! though the form we loved is laid in its last bed, although the eyes that once beamed upon us but smiles of love, are closed forever, and the lips are dust.—No tears for the dead, for they live again; but the living—they who wander over the broad earth, destitute and lone—Heaven pity them!

"I've no mother!" Ah! little Carrie: but you have a mother, and she is an angel now far above this world of sorrow—in the land of the blest, wearing the crown of life She waits for you; then keep your heart pure, little one, and your soul free from stain. So mayest thou go to her, though she can never return to thee.

CORINNE LEEMOULIN.

Ex-President Tyler.

John Tyler, the noble old Virginian, has not long survived the wreck of the Union over which in its integrity, he once presided. His career has been strange and eventful, linking together, in a most singular manner, the period of the bitterest political agitation in the Past, with these present days of blood and revolution. Few men have obtained a larger share of popular honors. He was born in Charles City County, Va., in 1790—Entering the political arena while still quite young, he was elected to the Virginia Legislature at the age of twenty-one, and five years later, to Congress. In 1826 he was chosen Governor of his native State, and before the expiration of his term of office was elected by the Legislature to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. Soon afterwards he resigned his new position and went into voluntary retirement. In 1840 he was chosen Vice President, and upon the death of President Harrison, became the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Upon the close of his term in 1845, he returned to private life in Virginia. Thenceforward he took no part in public affairs until the opening of the present struggle. As soon as the last hope of an honorable peace had died away, aged as he was, he became one of the most zealous and efficient champions of the war, and he has died in the faithful service of the new Confederacy, which he aided in establishing. The whole South will deplore his loss as that of an honest statesman, a true patriot and a good man; while Virginia will mourn over his tomb, as that of one of her tried and trusted sons.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Dalton & Jacksonville Railroad.

We are glad to see, now that the first shock of the war is over, that there is a recuperative force at work to carry on and perfect our system of Internal Improvements. We have noticed of late several new *lettings*, and are assured that rail road work is going on in every part of the country. Certainly there is no reason why it should not—while there are many reasons that public work of all kinds should be pressed forward at this time in particular. It is acknowledged by all, that with our ports closed to easy export and commerce abroad, that the cotton planting of the present season should be small—much less than usual. We *must have work for our negroes*, and how, we would ask, can they be better employed than in preparing the road-bed and superstructure of the various lines of railroad that have been commenced throughout the country.—We noticed in a late paper the arrival of ten car loads of negroes in Augusta from the coast, merely to get them *away from the coast*. This is a wise movement on the part of their owners, who would no doubt be glad to take stock in any feasible railroad to the amount of the services of their negroes, because they have no work for them to do at home.

We see that the work has been let for a Railroad between Selma and Montgomery, to be completed in 18 months: By that time the whole line of Roads will most likely be completed to Marshall Texas, some 200 miles West of Vicksburg and the Mississippi. These Roads will pour a vast deal of freight and travel into Selma, which unless the Dalton & Jacksonville RailRoad is completed, will be passed to Montgomery, Macon and Atlanta, and thus lost to the Alabama and Tennessee lines of Railway.

The cars are now running to within 9 miles of Jacksonville, leaving only 100 miles (to Dalton) to be finished to make the rail complete from Selma to Richmond.

Were the railway lines complete it would be from Selma to Richmond by Atlanta and Wilmington 942 miles—by way of Atlanta and Knoxville 903 miles—by way of Jacksonville and Dalton 804. These comparisons show the importance of the road to the traveller and the merchant—and the Government might well be interested in the construction of the Dalton & Jacksonville Rail Road, as it would save both time and money in the transportation of troops and army supplies.

We understand that the Alabama and Tennessee Companies will soon be in Convention to consider a plan for their combind effort in the early completion of this Road.—*North Ga. (Dalton) Times.*

A Lay Sermon on Dancing.

[From the Richmond Whig of 13th Jan.]

Not only are dancing and junketing in bad taste at such a time as the present, but they are inhumanely disrespectful and foolish. If a father or mother lay in mortal peril in an upper chamber, would it not be brutal in his children to be "cutting the pigeon wing" below stairs? Hundreds and hundreds of fathers and brothers are languishing in the hospitals of this very city, and thousands upon thousands of fathers, sons, husbands and lovers are exposing their lives in the field, to save us from subjugation; and here we are, protected by the living wall of their dauntless breasts, kicking up our heels and tripping on the light fantastic toe in the most joyous manner This is not the way to show decent respect or a merely human sympathy for our suffering defenders. This is not the temper which will or ought to save a people from conquest

Far be it from us to arouse needless fears or to repress innocent amusements. Properly guarded, dancing is a delightful, healthful pastime—infinitely better than the dry and dreary re-unions where only conversation, half scandal and whole nonsense, is allowed. But, if we must dance, let us confine ourselves to the old-fashioned, decent and respectable dances—the cotilion and the like. Heaven save us from the "round dances," as they are called—the loathsome products of a prurient French taste. We regret extremely to hear that these "round dances" are becoming all the rage at fashionable parties and at the "big hops" at the great hotels. Words cannot express our detestation and abhorrance of these dances. They ought not to be tolerated in the Confederacy. The girl who dances them ought to take hamlet's advice to Ophelia—"get thee to a nunnery!" They will do well enough for the ramping female animals of Yankeeland, but they ought to be scouted by every pure-minded and refined Southern lady.

We know that the advocates of these shameless dances will throw in our teeth the old adage, "evil to him who evil thinketh." A suspected Cyprian might do the same thing. These dances are utterly disgusting. They are a disgrace to respectable society. They seem studiously devised to prompt the worst suggestions and sensations. To say that the wriggling, worming, whirling, squirming, bobbing up and down motions of these dances are grossly indecent, is to say the least of them. No good man can look at them for the first time, without being shocked; no good woman without feeling her cheek tingle with the scarlet flush of terrible shame. Only when the frequent repetition of them has dulled the natural sensibilities, can they be viewed with anything but disgust.

There is a very simple test by which the round dances and all other amusements of young people may be tested in regard to their decency Are they proper and permissible in private? What father would like to catch his daughter dancing the Polka in the arms of a young man when by themselves in a parlor? What father who had never before witnessed the filthy spectacle would not kick the young man out of doors, and send the young woman to an asylum? Dancing the Polka in public does not make it less intrinsically indecent. We are mortified and indignant to think that these abominable exhibitions are becoming popular in Richmond.

We are getting corrupt too fast. What with cheating, extorting, drinking, and dancing the round dances, we are leaping into the foul depths of Washington degradation at a single bound. If we must become rotton, let us rot a little less rapid. Let us tabor and kick out of respectable circles immodest and impure dances, and them that dance them. If not, if we prefer to rush into the fashionable depravity of the European and Yankee capitals, let us by all means do it with an impetuosity and absolute license that will in some sort redeem our depravity. Let us have "the German" in our churches after morning service, let us introduce the "*Cancan*" into our private drawing rooms, and have "Model Artist" exhibitions every night in the parlors of the Exchange and Spottswood.

☞ That's but an empty purse that is filled with other folks' money.—*Ex.*
The purse is worse than empty that is filled with other folks' money obtained by extortion from their necessities in a time of need.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 30th.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA

Fellow Citizens: In a few days the Provissional Government of the Confederate States will live only in history.—With it we shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly selected by yourselves. The public record of our acts is familiar to you, and requires no further explanation at our hands. Of these matters, which policy has required to be kept secret, it would be improper to speak. This address, therefore, will have no personal reference.

We are well assured that there exists no necessity for us to arouse your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence.—We rejoice with you in the unanimity of our State—in its resolutions and its hopes. And we are proud with you that Georgia has been "illustrated," and we doubt not will be illustrated again by her sons in our holy struggle. The first campaign is over—each party rests in place—while the winter's snow declares an armistic from on high. The results in the field are familiar to you, and we will not recount them. To some important facts we call your attention.

First, the moderation of our own government and the fanatical madness of our enemies have dispersed all differences of opinion among our people, and united them forever in the war of Independence. In a few border States a waning opposition is giving away before the stern logic of daily developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution based upon such unanimity among the people.

Second Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverence and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of Constitution and laws which we can hardly credit.—The result of both, however, is that power which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

Third. An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the stability of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every State the nucleus of the army. And the threat is made and doubtless the attempt will follow in early spring to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire borders.

Fourth. With whatever alacrity our people may rush to arms and with whatever energy our government may use its resources, we cannot expect to cope with our enemy either in numbers, equipments or munitions of war. To provide against these odds, we must look to desperate courage, unflinching daring and universal self-sacrifice.

Fith. The prospect of foreign interference is, at least, a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes, let it only auxiliary to our own preparations for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

These are stern facts, perhaps some of them are unpalatable. But we are deceived in you if you would have us to conceal them in order to deceive you.—The only question for us and for you, is: As a nation and individually, what have we to do? We answer:

First—As a nation we should be united, forbearing to one another, frowning upon all factious opposition and censorious criticism, and giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as our leaders in the camp and the Council Chamber.

Second—We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic, to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and, by rapid aggressive action, make our enemies feel, at their own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The more important matter for you, however is your individual duty. What can you do?

The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with lust in his eye, poverty in his purse, and hell in his heart: He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword at the threshold. With death for him or for yourself. But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand. Let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made dessolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Schara welcome the Vandals. Let every city be leveled by the flame and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slave share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure protection of God—preferring even for these loved ones the charnal house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent, as honor and patriotism and duty to God require.

Fellow-Citizens:—Lull not yourselves into a fatal security. Be prepared for every contingency. This is our only hope for a sure and honorable peace.—If our enemy was to-day convinced that the feast herein indicated, would welcome him in every quarter of this Confederacy, we know his base character well enough to feel assured he would never come. Let, then, the smoke of your homes, fired by woman's hand, tell the approaching foe that over swords and bayonet they will rush on to fire and ruin.

We have faith in God and faith in you. He is blind to every indication of Providence who has not seen the Almighty hand controlling the events of the past year. The wind—the wave—the cloud—the mist—the sunshine and the storm have all ministered to our necessities, and frequently succored in our distresses. We deem it unnecessary to recount the numerous instances which have called forth our gratitude. We would join you in thanksgiving and praise. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Nor would we condemn your confident look to our armies, when they shall meet with a foe not too greatly their superior in numbers. The year past tells a story of heroism and success, of which our nation will never be ashamed.—These considerations, however, should only stimulate us to greater deeds and nobler efforts. An occasional reverse we must expect—such as has depressed us within the last few days. This is only temporary.

We have no fears of the result—The final issues, and we may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the holy cause, but our honor will be spared untarnished, and our children's children will rise up and call us blessed.

HOWELL COBB,
R. TOOMBS,
M. J. CRAWFORD,
THOS. R. R. COBB.

Norah McCarty—A Reminiscence of the Missouri Campaign.

During the stay of Col. Jones in Nashville, we had the pleasure of many fireside talks with him upon affairs in the West, which he discusses with many frankness, interpersed with many anecdotes and illustrations. These stories have led us to believe that, thus far, Missouri has the better of other seats of hostility for the real romance of war.—Most assuredly the fight there has been waged with fierger earnest than almost anywhere else. The remote geography of the country, the rough, unshaven character of the people, the intensity and ferocity of the passions excited, and the general nature of the complicity reduced to a warfare partisan and frontier, gave to its progress a wild aspect peculiarly susceptible of deeds, and suggestive of thoughts of romantic interest.—None of these struck us more forcibly than the story of Norah McCarty, the Jeanie Deans, of the West.

Not long after the Federals came into her neighborhood, and after they had forced her father to take the oath which he did partly because he was a cripple man, unable to take the field, and partly thereby to save the seen of his household, and partly because he could be in himself not long after there occurred an incident even in the history of our heroine, a body of men marched up one evening, whilst she was on a visit to a neighbor's, and arrested her sick and weak brother, bearing him off to Leavenworth City, where he was lodged in the military guard house.

It was nearly night before Norah reached home. When she did so, and discovered the outrage which had been perpetrated and the grief of her old father, her rage knew no bounds. Although the mist were falling and the night was closing in dark and dreary, she ordered her horse to be saddled, put on a thick sartout, belted it around her waist, and strapping two ivory handled pistols in her belt, started off after the soldiers. The post was many miles distant. But that she did not regard. Over hill, through marsh, under cover of the darkness, she galloped on to the headquarters of the enemy. At last the call of the sentry brought her to a stand, with a challenge—

"Who goes there?"

"No matter," she replied. "I wish to see Col. Prince' your commanding officer, and instantly, too."

Somewhat awed by the presence of a young female on horseback at that late hour, and perhaps struck by her imperious tone of command, the Yankee guard, without hesitation, conducted her into the fortifications, and thence to the quarters of the Colonel commanding, with whom she was left alone.

"Well, madam," quoth the Yankee officer, with bland politeness, "to what have I the honor of this visit?"

"Is this Colonel Prince?" replied the brave girl quietly.

"It is, and yourself?"

"No matterr. I have come here to enquire whether you have a lad by the name of McCartey a prisoner?"

"There is such a prisoner."

"May I ask, for why?"

"Certainly; for being suspected of treasonable connection with the enemy."

"Treasonable connection with the enemy! Why, the boy is sick and lame. He is, besides, my brother; and I have come to ask his immediate release."

The Yankee officer opened his eyes, was sorry he could not not comply with the request of so willing a suppliant, and must really beg her to desist, and leave the fortressr

"I demand his release," cried she, in reply.

"That you cannot have," returned he, "the boy is a rebel and a traitor, and unless you retire, madam, I shall be forced to arrest you on a similar suspicion."

"Suspicion! I am a rebel and a traitor, too, if you wish.—Young McCartey is my brother, and I don't leave this tent

until he goes with me. Order, his instant release, or (here she drew forth one of the aforesaid ivory handles out of her bosom and leveled the muzzle directly at him.) I will put an ounce of lead in your brain before you can call a single sentry to your relief."

A picture that!

There stood the heroic girl, eyes flashing fire, cheeks glowing with earnest will, lips firmly set with resolution, & a hand outstretched with a loaded pistol ready to send the contents through the now thoroughly frightened, startled, a-gast soldier, who cowered, like blank paper before the flames, under her burning stare.

"Quick!" she repeated. "Order his release or you die."

It was too much. Prince could not stand it. He bade her lower her infernal weapon for God's sake, and the boy should be forthwith liberated.

"Give the order first," she replied unmoved,

And the order was given, the lad was brought out; and drawing his arms in hers the gallant sister marched out of the place: with one hand grasping one of his, and the other hold of her trusty ivory-handle. She mounted her horse, bade him get up behind and rode off, reaching home without accident before midnight.

Now that is fact stranger than fiction, which shows what sort of metal is in our women of the nineteenth century.—[Nashville Banner.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Feb. 20, 1862.

☞ **Agents.** Dr. R. S. Jones, of Blairsville, E. Goode, Esq. of Ashville, Shadrach Morris, Mt. Niles, John Watson, Watson's Mills, J. P. Pearson of Springville; R. W. Box, Esq. and Rev. T. S. Logan of St. Clair county; and all the Post Masters of Calhoun and adjoining counties, are our authorized Agents, to receive the names of subscribers to the Republican, and receive and receipt for subscriptions.

A Public Meeting of the citizens of Calhoun County will be held at the Court House in Jacksonville, for the purpose of concerting measures of defence, and to assist in raising Volunteers, on Saturday next.'

☞ See important Orders of Governor and Adj. Gen. and Maj. Gen. Huey.

☞ Owing to great press of important war news our receipt list is omitted this week.

Salpetre.—We have heard it stated on several occasions, but cannot assert it from our own knowledge, that Yankees are passing through the South, endevoring to by all the salpetre which can be obtained; and also that a number of salpetre caves in this State and perhaps others are now owned and worked by Yankees In a time like this, our people, who have the control of this important article, in the manufacture of gunpowder, or the means of making it cannot be too careful to whom they dispose of it. It is a fact, asserted by the English journals, that Yankee agents attempted to buy up all the salpetre in that country, in anticipation of war on the Mason and Slidell question, and the proclamation of the Queen, forbiding its exportation, shows that the fear was not unfounded. At all events, we know that the sneaking cowardly Yankee is base and mean enough to disarm an enemy and then murder him.

We mention the above as a caution in the hope that the authorities of our State or national government may see to it, before unreparable mischief is done.

Effects of Late Reverses

As an effect of the daring expedition of the Yankees up the Tennessee river, and the probable attack on Pensacola and Fort Morgan, we notice that considerable excitement prevails and public meetings have been held at Huntsville and other places near the Tennessee; and also at Selma and other places on the Alabama river. The meetings are held for the purpose of concerting measures and taking prompt action to repel the threatened invasion. These meetings call upon the State and general government to fortify exposed points and prepare for general defence. This is all very well; but we hope the wealthy and patriotic planters on the Tennessee and Alabama, will not remain a moment idle or inactive; but first put their own shoulders to the wheel, and then call upon Hercules for help. They have abundant means for the purchase of cannon, and thousands of able bodied negroes to throw up breastworks, on the many bluffs and advantageous points. Besides, this foray of gun boats, which seems the only practible plan of invasion to the interior, must necessarily be temporary, because confined to a time of high water. Could these boats ascend in low water, which is doubtful, they could not shoot over the high banks, to do any great damage. Their recent exploits we think have created to some extent needless alarm, but we hope may have the good effect of exciting vigilance and hastening preparations for defence

Gun Boats— How to Destroy Them.—The recent invasion up the Tennessee, by the Yankee gunboats has given rise to the publication of several plans for their destruction. We notice in one paper a writer who suggests that boats be loaded with tar and turpentine, set on fire and turned adrift down the river to meet and burn up the gunboats.—Another proposes to built rafts, loading them with wood and combustible materials to be set on fire and sent adrift for like purposes. Both these schemes we regard as utterly wild and impracticable. They would only be as a beacon fire by night and of smoke by day to give the enemy notice to get out of the way or go round them at a safe distance. We would as soon think of starting a snail to catch a race horse. But as suggessions are common, and one that is impracticable may cause another that is less so, we will venture to say that these gunboats could be greatly impeded in time of high water by cutting large quantities of timber in the rivers and in low water, could be destroyed by rafts, anchored below the surface of the water armed with strong, sharp iron spikes to snag them! We might receive some instruction on the subject from the natural sawyers of the Missisippi, which have caused the destruction of so many hundred of steamboats.

☞ Especial attention is invited to the notice in another column, by John C. Francis, who wishes to raise another company, as soon as possible, under the the late requisition of the Governor, for three years or the war. The volunteers will be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars when mustered into service, and be armed and equipped by the government so soon as they reach camps. We have reached thus far, the most exciting period of our war. "Now is the day and now is the hour," of our country's utmost need. The abolition hordes are exulting, with fiendish joy, over the fall of Roanoke Island & Fort Henry, and their possession of Florence, Tuscumbia, and Iuka. Outrage, murder and rapine mark their footsteps If we wish this to be a short war, we must unite as one *man, and drive the base invaders from* our soil, and convince them beyond the possibility of a doubt, that we can never *be subjugated by such thieves*, murderers and robbers—that we intend still to possess and govern this fair sunny land, and leave it as a heritage to our children.

It is true our County has done nobly; but there are many yet who *can go*, and we are not afraid to say they *will go*.

To those unacquainted with Mr. Francis, we take the liberty to say, that he *was educated at Florence University, to* which was attached a military department. He is well skilled in military tactics, and has had near twelve months experience in active service in the army. *He was in the battle of Drainsville*, where he was wounded in the arm, which is now nearly well. Should he be chosen as Captain of the proposed company, we doubt not he will make a brave, *skillful*, kind and courteous commander.

☞ Capt. Wm. H. Forney, of the Pope Walker Guards, arrived in our place on Friday night last. His numerous acquaintances, as well as immediate kindred and friends were highly delighted with the opportunity of meeting with him again With reference to Capt. Forney, we may safely say that few if any commanders have ever been more deservedly and highly esteemed, not only by their own companies, but by the regiment, and entire circle of acquaintance in the military service. He is certainly an exception to the opinion expressed by some, that no commander of volunteers can perform his duty firmly and efficiently, and yet be popular with his company or regiment.

Capt. Forney received a wound in the *leg in the battle of Drainsville*, which proved to be more serious and painful than first anticipated; but we are gratified in being able to state that he is now nearly well.

In consequence of the crowd of war news, the communication of Eola, with several others has been deferred until next week.

☞ We invite especial attention to the military notice of Messrs Moragne, Berry, Kyle, and Pickens, of Gadsden, Ala. We have already said all that we can say, in refering to other notices of similar character, of the necessity of prompt, energetic and immediate action: and can only express the hope that the effort of these patriotic gentlemen will meet with that success which their self-sacrificing devotion, and the stupendous importance of the necessity and crisis demand.

Recognition of Confederate States. Many of the English and French papers still contend that the independence *of the Confederate States of America* ought to be acknowledged, and the blockade raised by these powers, and cannot much longer be delayed. We hope these measures may follow immediately upon the establishment of our permanent government, which will take place on the 22nd inst. If these measures are right, they ought to be adopted promptly and fearlessly—if wrong, they ought not to be adopted at all: and the papers of these countries ought not to encourage expectations doomed to disappointment.

Sometimes the favors of nations and individuals come too late for the recipient to enjoy the full benefits of them. They either come when the recipients are able to dispense with them, or are so far exhausted as to be of little benefit. The former of these will be the case of a delayed recognition, for we do not contemplate the remotest possibility of the subjugation of these States. If any one has doubts on this subject, we ask him to look at the effect upon our people of recent reverses Instead of depressing or discouraging, they only arouse all classes and ages, religions & creeds, to deeds of greater daring and self-sacrifice. All, all, without an exception, are willing to offer their *all*, of life of fortune & of fame, and then sit down and weep that they have not more to give. Such a people may possibly be exterminated, but subjugated, never!

We do not feel dependent upon these powers for this acknowledgement, nor ask it as a boon: but would willingly see the horrors and ravages of this war shortened, which would doubtless be its effect. It will have to be done eventually; but if too long delayed, these powers will lose the benefit that might accrue to themselves. If they do not acknowledge our independence, until compelled to do so, who will thank them for it!

CAMP (NEAR) LEWIS' HOUSE,
Jan. 25th, 1862.

J. F. Gray:

Dear Sir:

We are surrounded by unpleasant circumstances. Another of our comrades in arms has fallen a victim to disease. Only last Monday morning he possessed all the hopes of a long life. But, alas; how flimsey and fleeting are all human hopes! The sitting sun of the same day found him prostrate upon what turned out to be his dying couch. Marcellus Hayden at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day after an illness of seven days. He had a severe attack of Pneumonia.

The Surgeon done all in his power to arrest the disease, mess-mates and friends gave every attention. He lacked for nothing that could be furnished. We would console his kind mother sisters and relatives, by stating that he made a good soldier. He was a favorite with his mess, and esteemed by his comrades generally. His loss is severely felt by us. We sympathise with his aged mother and kindred.

A SOLDIER.

Memoria in aeternat.

DIED in Moore Hospital, Manassa, Virginia, on the 21 January, past, of Pneumonia, Thomas R. Ferguson aged 26 years.

When our country called for her noble sons to rally around the stars and bars, to drive back the dark cloud of oppression, that threatened to engulph us in ruin, Thomas, was among the first in Cherokee Co. to enlist in the fearful contest. He was a member of Col. Forney's Regt. Ala. Vols. With that dauntless body—on the 21 Dec. he encountered the bloody foe, at Drainsville; during the engagement he (close by the gallant Martin) fell wounded in the arm and breast, but ere the enemy could ravage the wounded and dead, he recovered, arose, picked up his gun, and safely reached the regiment; for ten days after, he played the good Samaritan, by his kind attentions to the wounded, then the angel of mercy that hovered o'er in the din of battle, gave place to the dark messenger of death—whose decree has been fearfully answered in the death of him: whose life from childhoods happy hours, to the final exit, was in morality temperance and filial obedience eminently worthy of all imitation. A patriot soldier he died a patriot christian, without an enemy, all who knew, loved him, full of christian charity through life, his only aim was to alleviate the wants, and soothe the sorrows, of those around him. He has entered with parents and brothers, that innumerable regiment of the redeemed, in that land of deepest shade unpenetrated by human thoughts: the bright stars his tent, the God of love his light, no enemy shall disturb the hero's soft repose, amid his compeers in arms. He asked to be buried at Manassa—in the soldiers cemetery. Gallant Tom, sweetly sleep on after years, visiting friends will shed the tear of affectionate remembrance, o'er thy grave. Peace be with the noble brave; may the roses bloom as fresh upon thy silent grave, as the memory of thy many virtues will be fresh and dear in the hearts of numerous friends—and may our country cherish his remembrance, and wreath a bright garland of immortal honor for her fallen brave.

Gadsden, Ala. 31 Jan. '62.

W. L. C.

ARMS WANTED!

TO THE PEOPLE OF TALLADEGA, RANDOLPH, CALHOUN, ST. CLAIR AND SHELBY.

Your government stands in need of *arms.*—You have them, and, as loyal citizens, it becomes your duty to use them, or *to allow them to be used for the common defense.* You are not called upon to *give them away*, but to *sell* them to your State.

I have been commissioned by the Governor of Alabama, to purchase shot guns of musket calibre, with good locks and stocks, and Rifles measuring an inch in diameter, across the barrel, with good locks and stocks. My agency, embraces the counties above named. All persons in those counties who have arms that they can possibly spare, are earnestly requested to sell their arms to me of the given description.

Fair, but *not exorbitant* prices will be paid

I will also receive any kind of arms as donations to the State; they can be prepared for service.

I am also authorized to demand all arms belonging to the State, including U. S. muskets; I therefore request all persons having such arms in their possession to deliver them to me as soon as possible.

The Spring campaign will soon open, and our unarmed troops must be provided with weapons to meet the enemy. Already regiments have been enlisted and drilled and cannot take the field, for want of arms. Will you allow this state of things to continue?

BOLIVER EASON, Agent.

Talladega, Ala., Feby., 7, 1862

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of purchasing arms and receiving donations of arms for the State of Alabama, and I hope that every person having a gun to spare will meet me at the times and places designated. I also notify all persons having in their possession arms belonging to the State, such as muskets Mississippi rifles and sabres with a scabbard, to deliver them to me at the times and places following and in my absence from Talladega, to Sheriff Lawson.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Oxford,	Tuesday	March,	4
White Plains,	Wednesday	"	5
Ladiga,	Thursday	"	6
Jacksonville	Fri. & Sat.	"	7 8th
Alexandria,	Monday	"	10
Polkville,	Tuesday	"	11

ST. CLAIR.

Greensport,	Wednesday	"	12
Blairs,	Thursday	"	13
Ashville,	Friday	"	14
Springville,	Saturday	"	15
Branchville,	Monday	"	17
Cropwell,	Tuesday	"	18

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

Blue Eye,	Wednesday	"	19

SHELBY COUNTY.

Harpersville,	Monday	"	24
Columbiana,	Tuesday	"	25
Montevallo,	Wednesday	"	26

B. EASON, Agent.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Special Term Circuit Court 1st Monday in February, 1862.

The undersigned Grand Jurors, summoned, sworn, and charged for this term, respectfully report, that during this term they have as is required by law, examined the office of the county Treasurer and found the books of that faithful and dilligent officer neatly and properly kept. Receipts, vouchers and disbursements, all in their proper place, demonstrating that this office is administered by one who understands his duties and properly discharges them. From the treasurers report and exhibits, we find the receipts into the office from the collection of fines and forfeitures, specially appropriated for the payment of States witnesses, that the amount received from this source was ample to pay all such claims up to this time and leave a balance in the Treasury of this fund of $158 78 cts. and there is in the Treasury subject (to ordinary claims) sufficient to discharge all such claims up to No. 644 of last year.

We also examined the office of the Judge of Probate and every department in this important office, kept in its usual neat and faithful manner. The bonds of all public officers on file we deem good and secure, also the bonds of such officers filed and registered in the office of the Clerk of the circuit court, which office with its files and records was also examined by us and fully demonstrated that it is faithfully and efficiently administered by the incumbent.

We also examined the county jail and whilst it has so far secured the prisoners committed to it for safe keeping. Yet the schemes so frequently devised and partly executed by some prisoners, to make breaches in its walls for their escape renders it in our opinion, imperious and necessary for immediate repairs, and we respectfully solicit the attention of the court of county commissioners to these suggestions. The Jailor we are satisfied is fully discharging his duty in furnishing the prisoners regularly with sufficient wholesome diet, and other necessaries for their health and comfort and also cleansing and ventilating the jail rooms as much as it is in his power safely to do. We are of opinion that the health and comfort of the prisoners would be greatly promoted, were it possible to more fully ventilate the jail rooms.

Having acted upon all the presentments that were made before us and from our own knowledge we now respectfully ask our discharge. We desire however before doing so to return to your Honor our grateful thanks for the able, faithful, and instructive charge received from you before entering upon our deliberations, and also to express the many obligations we feel under to the solicitor J. H. Caldwell, Esq., for his constant attention to us and readiness at all times by his efficient counsel to facilitate us in the discharge of our official duties.

Respectfully submitted.

M. WEABER, Ashby, Foreman,
GILHAM SOUTHER,
ELIJAH TEAGUE,
C. B. SISSON,
S. P. McCLURKEY,
Wm. T CARRUTH,
ELIJAH KERR,
NATHAN CLARK,
JAMES D. THOMPSON,
RASSELAS HUGHS,
JOHN C. BARKER,
WILLIAM P. EVANS,
ABSALOM LITTLEJOHN,
G. H BROWNLEE,
DAVID W. MOORE

The following is a list of the seventh company from St. Clair, Capt Brewster's now at Newborn, Green County Ala.

Officers.

Sheriff Brewster,	Capt
J R Wood,	1st Lieutenant,
Joseph Stapp,	2d "
L R Blair	3d "
Sidney Lister,	1st Sergt.
H R Box,	2d "
N H McDill,	3d "
Thomas Wood,	4th "
Jeptha N Davis	5th "
Harvy Pearson,	1st Corporal,
J S McClendon	2d "
J M Pearson,	3d "
V C Montgomery	4th "

Privates.

J C Wiloby,	E G Self,
W M Cozby,	D M Johnson,
A W Woodall,	J J Barker,
Seaborn Reed,	W W Self,
W M McClendon,	A D Wood,
F J Cagle,	J A Evans,
J L Self,	W Flinn,
T L Freeman,	Taylor Adams,
D Adderholt,	H Flanagin,
S H Express,	H Ware,
J M Butler,	W Cobb,
J W Laster,	A Mewbourn,
W C Reeves,	G D Price,
N Sweat,	W H Philips,
F M Sullivan,	S Davis,
C W Pearson,	R V Cantrel,
C H Reeves,	J Layton,
J N Philips,	W England,
W H Smith,	J F Pursley,
M Singleton,	John Baber,
R Alverson,	T Buckner,
C Lee,	H Smith,
C L Morgan,	W J Herring,
L W King,	F Herring,
F M Davis,	D Smith,
W S Self,	H F Gilland,
J Layfield,	W F Center,
W F Price,	F M Barber,
J H T Johnson,	J W Alverson,
M Odonald,	R Y Ausbun,
J Bruster,	L H Patterson,
C C Bruster,	J H Moore,
B S Medill,	J Weeks.
W M Inzer,	

BEREAVED HOMES.—Since the commencement of this unhallowed war, the death angel has gathered many a gem from the mother's casket; and from his dusky wings, as he hovered over the camp of the brave, the fatal poison has fallen on many a son of hope, about whose very person the tendrils of paternal affection had fondly entwined. Yet, when the hour of weeping grief has passed, and the wounded spirit is able to lisp, "he died in his country's cause," what a halo of glory bursts over the tomb! Bereaved homes! Nay, say not so they are blessed and honored altars around which the tender affections of a nation shall gather, and from which the incense of a people's gratitude shall arise for ever and forever.

Columbus Sun.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
February 12th, 1862.

The President of the Confederate States has called upon the Executive of the State of Alabama to furnish twelve *additional regiments to serve for three* years or during the war. A similar call has been made upon the other States in *proportion to their white population.* This requisition is made necessary by the mighty power which the Lincoln despotism is now putting forth for our subjugation.

The troops will be accepted by companies, *to be afterwards organized into* regiments. The company and all officers will be elected by the men, and the *rule of promotion in the Confederate* army will then apply. Convenient camps will be established, where the troops will rendezvous. *Transportation* will be furnished from the place of organization of the companies. After their arrival in camp and they are mustered into the service, they will be clothed, subsisted, equipped and armed by the Confederate States.—Each private and non-commissioned officer will be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars.

A company organization must contain 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and not less than 64 nor more than 100 privates. Ten companies will form a regiment.

When the muster roll of a company has been completed by enlistment, and the company has been organized by the election of its officers and tendered to this department for three years or for the war, it will be accepted and ordered into camp.

Tenders of companies must be made unconditionally, and for three years or the war. Such troops and none others are now demanded, and if not promptly furnished by volunteer enlistments, other means must and will be used to meet the requisition.

Alabama has never yet failed to respond to any call made upon her for the defense of our glorious cause, and she will not, now that her own soil has been invaded, for a moment hesitate.

The contest in which we are engaged has assumed a magnitude and ferocity which makes this demand imperative. The recent bold adventures of the enemy demonstrate that his organizations, armaments and valor have been undervalued; and his success will stimulate him to attempt achievements of greater daring and importance. Besides the west columns which press our frontier lines, he is gathering his armed flotillas to harrass our coasts, destroy our property, and desolate our homes. Upon the swollen tide of the Tennessee river he has driven his gun-boats even within the borders of Alabama where soil has hitherto been spared the pollution of his foot-prints. His immense fleets are gathering upon her coasts, and thousands of hired soldiery are preparing for an attack upon her only seaport city.

Alabamians! you have been slumbering while the enemy have been preparing for your destruction!—Arouse and rally to the defense of your country. Let not a day or an hour be lost. Besides the brave men who have already entered the army there are *seventy thousand* freemen left in your State to recruit their broken ranks and swell their columns.—The great battles for your deliverance are yet to be fought. The inalienable right of self government, inherited from your fathers, and all you hold dear on earth, are involved in the mighty issue. Let the call to arms ring over the State, and let the winds of heaven bear back the response of ten thousand brave men "WE COME!" "WE COME!" With an unwavering confidence in the justice of their cause, and in humble reliance upon the Omnipotent arm let them rush to the field of danger and the triumph which awaits them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Montgomery, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the Confederate States of America the first year.

[L. S.]

JNO. GILL SHORTER.

By the Governor.

P. H. BAILEY, Secretary of State.

To Arms! To Arms!!

The undersigned proposes to raise a company of volunteers, under the late requisition of the Governor, for three years or the war. Each private and non-commissioned officer will be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars when mustered into service, and receive arms and equipments from the government, when they go into camps

Surely it needs no appeal, at a time like this, to the patriotism of those of proper age or condition, to act with energy and immediate decision. The soil of our beloved State and several sister States has been polluted by the foot prints of base invaders, and they must be retained as prisoners, furnished with a grave in that desecrated soil or driven back.

Company lists may be found in the hands of Euclid Johnson, Dr. J R. Slayton, Wm. T. Alexander, Wm M. Weir, John Roberts and others. A number have already joined, and it is hoped a sufficient number to complete the company may be obtained in a short time, and the company organized in a few days afterwards.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

A Glorious Victory

Can only be secured by a united effort of the whole people. To contribute to this effort the undersigned propose to raise a volunteer company for service in the army of the Confederate States for three years or during the war.—Able bodied men desiring to enter the service can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to either of the undersigned.

Uniforms and equipments will be furnished Captains of companies organizing for the war and that desire to unite in forming a regiment, will please address us at Gadsden, Ala.

ISAAC P. MORAGNE,
THOS. BERRY,
ROBT. B KYLE,
H W. PICKENS.

Gadsden, Feb. 17, 1862.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery Ala. Feb. 8, 1862.

MILITARY ORDER, NO. 1.

1. The State being threatened with invasion, you will cause your command to be promptly & thoroughly organized to repel the foe.

2 All vacancies in the offices of Regiments, Battalions or companies of your command, will be forthwith filled by elections as directed by Law

3. In case any Regt. Battalion or Company should be without officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, a suitable person will be appointed to such command, under section 12, chap. 4 of the military code, until the vacancy be filled by election.

4 There shall be company drills at least once a week, and Regt. parades & training once a month at least, until further orders.

5. You will cause Regt parades & inspection at the earliest possible day, at which each non-commissioned officer & private is required to appear armed with a rifle, musket or shot gun, with bullet moulds, powder flask, and such other accoutrements as he can procure, and at which inspection the strength and condition of the forces, the number, description and condition of the arms and accoutrements, correctly ascertained and reported to the commander-in-chief without delay.

6. The 5d sec. of the 13th chap. of the Military Code, for the punishment of delinquents will be rigidly enforced.

7. You will cause to be enrolled the names of all male white persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, residing within the limits of your division, immediately issuing your orders therefor to the several commanders of Regts.

8. You will convene courts of enquiry, and courts martial, at such times and places as you may deem best to effect the object of your organization upon delinquents.

9. These orders are founded on the 1st sec. of 12 chap. of the Mil. code of Ala. and the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and such parts of the military code of the State as may be applicable to the proper enforcement of this and all other orders issued by me for the purpose of effectually organizing your command, to repel invasion of the State, you are hereby required rigidly to observe.

By order of
JNO. GILL SHORTER,
Governor of Alabama.
H. P. WATSON,
Adj't and Inspect. Gen'l, A. M.

To Maj Gen'l JAMES G. L. HUEY,
Comd'g 8th Div. A. M.
Talladega Ala.

Headquarters, 8th Div., A. M.
TALLADEGA, ALA., Feb'y 15th, '62.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

Brig. Genl, Wm. O. Hutchinson, comg. 16th Brigade Ala. M.

DEAR SIR:—I have received from the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of Alabama, the subjoined "Military Order No. 1," which you are hereby charged to extend to your command, and to see that it shall be respected and obeyed.

It is useless to be specific, the order is plain, and the exigency of the country demands its strict observance; every officer and private is required to do his duty, and it is expected of you to report all delinquents, and such as disobey orders, that they may be dealt with according to law.

A Regimental drill and inspection be ordered by the Col. Commanding for every month, commencing March, at such times as may be expedient, and the Captains notified drill their respective companies once in each week, and make a full and complete report, as contemplated in the order from the Executive Department.

At your discretion, the company for the week in which the Regimental drill and inspection is ordered be dispensed with.

By order of
JAMES G. L. HUEY, Maj. Gen.
Commanding 8th Division A. M.
JOS. H. JOHNSON, Act. Ad.

R. A. Carruth,
vs.
James L. Thomas & Nancy Thomas.

CIRCUIT CT. Calhoun county. Spring term 1862.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his attorney and moved for an order of publication against the defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear and defend this suit, if they desire, or will therefore take due notice of the attachment, and of the levy of the same on the property of defendants, etc.

Witness my hand this 5th day of Feb. A. D. 1862.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Clk.

Feb 20, 1862—4t—$5.

Administrator's Sale OF BOOKS, &c.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of A. Brooks, dec'd, and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of said county will, on Monday the 24th day of March next, offer for sale at the court house door in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, the Personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of a large quantity of New BOOKS, 100 in number, Table cases and some other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms are, all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; sums under five dollars, cash, with sufficient security required.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Adm'r.

Feb. 20, 1862—td.

Attention Alexandria Guards!

You will meet at Alexandria on Saturday next for the purpose of making arrangements to leave for the seat of war on Tuesday 25th inst., as we have received marching orders from Col. Blount. A full attendance is requested.

S. D. McCLELLAN, Capt.

Notice.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below for the purpose of Assessing the Tax for 1862.

Pre. No. 18, Pine Thicket, Satur. March 1
" 19, Phipps' Monday, "
" 20, Court ground, Tues. "
" 9, Ladiga, Wednesday, "
" 8, Walden's shop, Thurs. "
" 7, Court ground, Friday "
" 22, court ground, Saturday "
" 6, Gore's Store, Monday "
" 2, Alexandria, Tuesday "
" 5, Polkville, Wednesday "
" 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur. "
" 4, Madison, Friday "
" 13, Oxford, Saturday "
" 3, Jacksonville, Monday "
" 10, Rabit Town, Tuesday "
" 11, White Plains, Wedn'y "
" 12, Yel's X Roads, Thurs. "
" 14, Sugar Hill, Friday "
" 15, court ground, Saturday "
" 17, Jacksonville, Monday "
" 23, Mowell's Monday "
" 16, Pounds' Tuesday "
" 17, Fair Play, Wednesday "

A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as it will save time and expense.

BARTLETT OWEN, T. A. C.

Tax Collector's Sale.

ON the second Monday in April, 1862, being the 14th day of said month, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Ashville, Ala., the following described Lands, for the taxes due thereon, so much of the same as will pay said taxes and the expenses thereon:

Precinct No 7, N E fourth of N E fourth 21, T. 12, R. 6—W ½ S W 1-4 sec. 22, T. 12, R 6, M H. Wagnon owner, tax for 1861, adv $1.

M M Badgett, N E qr of S W qr sec 2, R 5, tax for 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, $1 82—adv $1.

Pre No 8—West half of north west section 33, T 13, R 5; and W ½ 1-2 of S W section 23, T 13, R 5, owner unknown, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, $3 adv $1.

Pre No 10, S W fourth of S E fourth 17, T 16, R 3, John House owner, tax 1861, $2 25—adv $1.

BENJAMIN F. JONES,
Tax Collector for St Clair

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Of Personal Property

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 3rd day of February, 1862, the undersigned will proceed to sell

Monday the 3rd day of March, 1862,

at public auction, to the highest bidder at the late residence of Mark Phillips, sr deceased; the whole of the Personal Property belonging to said estate (except the negro slaves), which property consists of

3 Head of Horses,
4 Head of Mules,
1 Cow and Calf,
4 Milch Cows;
14 Head Stock Cattle,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
47 Head of Stock Hogs,
29 Head of Sheep,
22 Head of Lambs,
2 Ox Wagons,
1 Two Horse Wagon,
1 Buggy and Harness,
1 Corn Sheller,
9 Sythes and Cradles,
1 Thrasher,
1 Self Blacksmiths Tools,
1 Lot of Corn, 1 lot of Oats,
2 Stacks Fodder, 2 pens Shucks,
1 Lot Cotton Seed,
Bee Stands—Wheat Fan,
16 Bales of Cotton,
Farming Utensils,
Household and Kitchen Furniture

and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date—note and two approved securities will be required on all sums of five dollars, and all sums under five dollars, cash

NANCY PHILLIPS,
JAS. M. PHILLIPS,
Adm'x and Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of S. L. Coleman, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Fred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 5th day of February, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

HENRY W. TRUSS

Feb. 13, 1862.—6t.

[From the Southern Confederacy.]

Latest News.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—Ex-Governor Wm. Campbell declines the tender of the appointment of Brigadier General vice Gen. Zollicoffer, on account of physical inability to perform the duties of the office.

Passengers by this evening's boat, say the scouts report that the Federal infantry and cavalry were within 4 miles of Fort Donelson yesterday. Other passengers say that the Federal gunboats were within sight of the fort yesterday.

Private dispatches from Clarkesville to-day say that Fort Donelson is safe and can be taken.

The Federals destroyed several spans of the bridges at Florence connecting it with Tuscumbia.

There were six steamboats at the Florence landing, two of which the Federals burned; the other four were set fire to and burned by the citizens of Florence.

Private dispatches from Decatur, Morgan Co., Ala., this evening, state that everything is quiet, and that the cars will run regularly again on the Nashville & Charleston Road.

Memphis, Feb. 10.—The Federal gunboats passed down the Tennessee River from Florence yesterday. They carried all Government stores from that place.

The Confederate steamers Robb and Sallie are safe. No injury has been done to the railroad or private property.

The Federal gunboats are expected back soon.

About 500 Federal cavalry were landed at Haydin county, Tenn., yesterday at 10 o'clock.

The bridge over the Tennessee River in the possession of 200 Federals and is unguarded. They say they will have possession of the whole road in two days.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—At four o'clock this afternoon intelligence was received that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by the inhabitants, and during the confusion the Federals have a large force.

Six gunboats were captured by the enemy except one.

Wise not yet arrived.

Memphis, Feb. 11.—Heavy losses of steamboats on the Tennessee river have been the consequence of the invasion. The Confederate gunboats Lexington, Polk and Samuel Orr, with 170 marines and two submarine batteries, were stationed 10 miles above Tennessee River bridge at 8 o'clock Friday evening.

Colonels Appleton, Bolldyune and Boyd were burnt by the Confederates, who moved up Duck River, out of the way of the way of the Federals, in the night. Tom Kirkman, Julius and Lyons Green, $100,000 worth of government stores were abandoned and burnt by the Confederates on Saturday, and the lumber was sunk.

Captains Carter, McNairy Co., Tenn., Feb. 11.—The Federals are at Eastport, Mississippi, repairing the Confederate gunboats which were sunk. The Cotton, Cleveland and Sallie Ward only were captured by the Federals, and the Robb escaped.

Passenger trains have resumed their trips on the Memphis & Charleston Road.

It is reported that the Federals are concentrating a large force in the vicinity of Paris, Henry Co., Tenn., where there are 18,000 Confederate Cavalry.

The Tennessee River Bridge, at Danville, is not burnt.

It is reported *via* Paris, that there was fighting at Fort Donelson on Saturday. Nothing had been heard *via* Nashville.

One General, Two Captains, two Lieutenants and 75 privates were captured at Fort Henry, and 22 dead bodies were found in the Fort.

The steam pipe of one Federal gunboat was broke, and one man was killed. The Federals have abandoned Fort Henry and are fortifying Fort Angelo just opposite.

Fort Henry is inundated and caving on both sides.

The Federals threaten to take possession of the Memphis & Ohio Railroad. In two weeks they can have easy access to it by stern wheel boats up the river.

In Southern Illinois the military excitement is growing warm.

A public meeting was held here yesterday to organize for the defense of the city.

The Federals left the river at Florence and went towards Tuscumbia, but were expected back. They took 20,000 pounds of Confederate salt pork from Florence, but refused to touch private property—not even cotton.

From the Daily Selma Reporter.

SELMA, Tuesday Feb. 11.

Congress has passed, and the President has approved, authorizing the construction of a railroad from Danville to Goldsboro, on the ground of military necessity.

The Herald of the 10th instant says the gunboats of the Burnside expedition are each guns, 8 inch shells, 32 pounders.

A dispatch to the Cincinnatti Commercial states that Gen. Thomas is about to invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. He intends to march on Knoxville if successful and take possession of the railroad.

A letter from Dominican territory dated 15th of January, says the Republic is virtually dead, the land only a Spanish province. General Santa Anna rules as Captain, in the name of the Queen of Spain.

Bennett, of the New York Herald says that the rascally contractors have pocketed fifty millions of the public funds in nine months.

The etiquette question at the French Court was viewed in Washington as unworthy of serious consideration, and of no political significance.

Lincoln is laboring hard to facilitate the preparation of an instant attack at any moment.

The Herald says the object in taking Roanoke Island was to enable the seizure of other points on the Railroad running to Richmond and thus cut off army supplies and stop inland navigation in North Carolina. He deems it advisible to flank the rebel army at Norfolk, and cut off railroad communication with other portions of the country.

Foreign Exchange 114½ to 115.

The Herald says the paper money scheme will not relieve the the Treasury if the Tax bill be delayed.

Middling Uplands selling at 30 cents.

NORFOLK, Feb. 11.

Intelligence was received yesterday of a fight between Yankee gunboats and the Confederate fleet. The conflict was short and active. Our gunboats were saved. Loss of Life not reported.

A large Confederate force is at the most exposed points. The enemy will meet with most determined resistance.

It is understood our loss on Roanoke Island, killed, wounded and prisoners, was 1700. Fully 400 escaped from the Island.

Elizabeth City was shelled by the enemy without notice.

Heavy firing was heard east last night, supposed to be in the direction of Edenton.

Yankee Pickets are reported 15 miles North of Elizabeth City.

General Wise has arrived at Curry Tuck Bridge.

Confederate prisoners, numbering 395 principally taken at Hatteras, arrived this afternoon from Fort Warren via Fortress Monroe, under flag of truce.

Three steamers left Hampton Roads this morning bound seaward. 17 Schooners are getting ready to leave.—Their probable destination is Albemarle Sound.

Various reports are current about the affair on Roanoke Island. As the facts are in possession of the enemy we must wait for Northern reports.

It is reported that Commander Lynch was wounded and is a prisoner.

General Wise is expected at Norfolk this evening.

General Henningsen is at Edenton.

The Yankees landed at two points on Roanoke Island. At one point they waded in the water up to their waist.

Lieut. Seldon who was in charge of a howitzer was killed

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.

The latest advices from the Tennessee River report that General Pillow has the Federal force hemmed in near Fort Donelson

The river is still rising. Fort Henry is submerged and has been abandoned by the Federals.

One of the Federal gunboats has returned to the Tennessee River Bridge from Florence.

The Bridge is guarded by 500 Federals. A large force of Confederate cavalry is between them and Paris.

The Union men of Weakly county are cheering for Lincoln.

The people of Paris are preparing to leave.

The latest news from Paducah says boats are constantly arriving with troops for the Tennessee River Fourteen have already gone to Fort Donelson.

Heavy firing was heard in that direction yesterday.

The Confederate loss at Fort Henry was four killed and ten wounded Gen. Tilgham and fifty-four privates surrendered, Tilgham is a prisoner at Paducah.

The gunboat Essex was injured—Thirty-two were scalded to death. The aggregate Federal loss was one hundred.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.

Five vessels left Old Point this morning, loaded with troops bound South, evidently to reinforce Burnside.

Elizabeth city was attacked Monday morning by eleven Federal gunboats.—Flag-Officer Lynch defended the city to the last. Three steamers under his command have reached Dismal Swamp Canal and are safe. One steamer of his fleet was burned by him, and two were captured by the enemy during the engagement. One Federal gunboat was sunk. Lynch, officers and men are all well, and have arrived at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.

Nothing important from North Carolina.

The Confederate steamer Raleigh arrived this afternoon, bringing the sick and Midshipman Camm, who lost an arm in the battle at Roanoke Island.

Several transport steamers left Fortress Monroe yesterday and to-day with troops, supposed for Roanoke Island.

No flag of truce from Fortress Monroe to-day.

FROM TENNESSEE!

BATTLE AT DONELSON.

Federals Whipped on Land and Water!

Probable Renewal of the Attack.

FROM

Virginia,
North Carolina,
Lincolndom,
and Europe.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.

A dispatch from Cumberland City this evening says one Federal gunboat appeared in sight of Donelson this morning, about 10 o'clock, and opened fire on the Fort, without injury. The Fort returned the fire when the boat retired.

The Federals landed in large force and a battle with light artillery commenced this evening. The Federals are reported to number ten to twelve thousand.—When the steamer left Donelson, the battle was raging, but knew nothing further.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 13, 11:30 A. M.

The firing of artillery commenced this morning before sunrise, and has continued incessently ever since. The enemy keeps a respectful distance. The field artillery is engaged all a ong the line.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 13, 3:45 P. M.

The firing has ceased. Probably the enemy may change his position. We have so far repulsed him at every point. Our loss is very small. The gunboat Essex, we think, is seriously injured.—Our men are in fine spirits.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 13, 5 P. M.

The day has almost passed, and we still hold our own We have repulsed the enemy, and driven back his gunboats, thus whipping him by land and water.—He still lies around and will probably attack us to-morrow again. Our loss is not very great; the enemy's must be heavy. We had lively fighting and heavy cannonading all around our lines all day. We repulsed the enemy every where, and are satisfied that his gunboats were injured materially, as they returned twice. Our lines are entrenched all around

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.

General Wise sent a flag of truce to Roanoke Island.

The only information so far obtained is that the prisoners will reach Fortress Monroe to-day.

Northern papers of the 12th have been received. They contain nothing relative to the Roanoke affair except meagre particulars obtained from Southern papers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

The intelligence received here states that the Yankee fleet landed about 5,000 troops at Edenton. It is not believed—They occupy the beautiful town of Edenton.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.

Howell Cobb, President of the Provisional Congress, and Col. of a Georgia Regiment, has been confirmed as a Brigadier General. George A. Randolph, of Virginia, and Joseph L. Hobb, of Texas, were also confirmed as Brigadier Generals by Congress to-day.

NORFOLK, Feb. 13.

Northern papers of the 12th, by a flag of truce, were received from Fortress Monroe this afternoon.

The Federal Congress decided on Tuesday that Segar was not entitled to a seat by a vote of 85 to 40.

Stanton calls for proposals for establishing daily communication between Fortress Monroe, and Port Royal, Hatteras and Roanoke.

The Washington Star, in articles published by authority, says the aim of Gen. McClellan with his military combination, is to restore the Union just as it existed before the rebellion.

News of the result of the battle at Roanoke had not been received at New York. The New York papers said it was quite certain the Federal troops would take the Island after two or three day's hard fighting, and capture or destroy all the gunboats, and that a direful panic would seize the Confederates.

The papers contain a full account of the position and different routes leading to Norfolk.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of 30th January, says the dismissal gives England great satisfaction.

Messrs Mason and Slidell had left England for Paris.

O'Donnell declares that France has made no separate engagement with Spain

The latest advices from Rome says preparations are making to land on the Nepolitan coast to incite insurrection.

Sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week, amounted to 46,000 bales including 14,500 to speculators, and 7000 to exporters. The market was firmer, and had advanced ⅛ penny. Orleans Fair was quoted at 14; Middlings 13. Total stock in port, 546,000 bales, of which 214,000 were American.

Breadstuffs and provisions were dull.

Consols 92¾.

Emperor Napoleon in his speech to the Chamber of Deputies, said the war in America greatly compromised the commercial interests of France.

In the Federal Congress the Committee on Ways and Means have reported. The general appropriation bills in the aggregate amount, excepting for the Post Office and Indian tribes, to $550,000,000. This is independent of sums reported by other Committees.

Advices from Venezuela state that the whole country is in a state of civil war.

In the New York market on Monday, Cotton was selling at 29@30 cents.

A large failing off has taken place at New York in the importation of articles of luxuries.

The prisoners captured at Roanoke Island will arrive at Fortress Monroe to-morrow.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.

A letter from Suffolk says Edenton and Hartford have both been captured.

Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday, at 9 o'clock, and landed their troops. Soon after, fifteen more gunboats arrived. The citizens raised the white flag. Between three and five thousand troops in all are there.—The population of Edenton is two thousand, and fifty miles distant from Suffolk. In the afternoon two gunboats went up Chowan river, towards Winton, and several others towards the mouth of Roanoke.

LATER.

A gentleman just from Gateswell says seven hundred horses were landed at Edenton last night; also a large number at Elizabeth City. Hartford, the capitol of Herquimans county, was taken yesterday. The population of the latter named place is about fifteen hundred.

Capt Goodwin, of Robson, with 52 of his men, and 7 of the Wise Legion, have reached Suffolk, having escaped across Croatan Sound to the mainland.

[PRIVATE DISPATCH]

WELDON, Feb. 12

Our loss at Roanoke Island is reported at 109; the enemy's at 1000. Our disaster is attributed to a traitor by the name of *Doe*. Captains Wise and Seldon are reported killed.

COL. BLOUNT'S BATTALION ORDERED TO THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

The following dispatch was received in this city last night:

MOBILE, Feb. 13.

McCLURE & THAMES, Selma: Notify Capt. Huckabee, at Newbern that I have marching orders for the Tennessee River and to call in all furloughed men by express. ROBERT F. BLOUNT,
Com. Battalion.

FROM FORT DONELSON.

Most Terrific Battle on Record.

Stars and Bars in the Ascendant—Great Slaughter on Both Sides—Federals Repulsed Everywhere.

FEDERALS REINFORCED.

Probable Renewal of the Fight Sunday—Movements of General Johnson—Bowling Green Shelled and Burned.

From North Caolina.

Elizabeth City Retaken—Northern Intelligence.

&c., &c., &c.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 14.

The enemy's gunboats opened fire on Fort Donelson at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon. The water is only 10 feet deep on Harpeth Shoals 35 miles below Nashville and the river is falling rapidly. Our pilots say the gunboats cannot pass over to morrow.

A special dispatch to the Union and American from Fort Donelson, dated 14th inst., says six gunboats attacked the Fort this afternoon and a terrific fight has been going on for two hours. Not a man nor a gun on our side has been hurt. Two gunboats have been badly injured and a third crippled.—All of them have retired.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15, 11½ A. M.

A dispatch just received from Fort Donelson, says the fight re-commenced at 7 o'clock this morning, and that a terrible battle has been raging all the morning, with great slaughter on both sides.

The enemy has been driven back beyond his camp.

We have captured two of the enemy's batteries.

A Federal prisoner taken says McClernard is cowardly, and has 50,000 men.

Our troops are driving the enemy back with cold steel.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.

McClung's Cavalry had a fight with the Lincolnites in Scott county on the 14th killing 7, and capturing 16 and many horses and guns. The Lincolnites fled to the mountains in disorder. Forces equal. Three Confederates were wounded.

The Federals' loss at Fort Donelson on Thursday was 500. Our loss 25.—General Pillow commands the Fort and Generals Floyd and Buckner the land forces. This is said to be the most terrific contest of the war.

The Tennesseans, Mississippians, Texians, Alabamians, and others are doing the thing up.

RICHMOND, Feb 16.

Intelligence received at official quarters says the battle at Fort Donelson on Saturday continued nine hours. 500 Confederates were killed and wounded. We took 300 prisoners, six of the enemy's guns, and killed and wounded 1500 of the enemy.

A dispatch dated Fort Donelson, 4 o'clock Sunday morning, says the enemy has been re-enforced by 9,000, and that a renewal of the battle is expected Sunday.

The final result of the great battle is uncertain.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.

The Federals have changed their tactics, and sent off nearly their whole force from the other side of Green River Bridge it became necessary for General Johnson to change his front.

On Thursday evening, Bowling Green was evacuated by the larger portion of the Confederate force, who fell back in the direction of Guerly.

General Hindman's Brigade remained a few miles on the other side of Bowling Green.

Hindman had a sharp engagement yesterday morning with the Federals, who were advancing in force. Hindman fell back in good order, and after crossing Barren river, had the rail road bridge blown up, and the Turnpike bridge burned.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the Federal shelled Bowling Green, setting fire to and burning nearly all the town.

The Baltimore Republican of the 14th says, accounts from Port Royal to the 10th report that a fleet enroute from Port Royal for Savannah, landed 8,000 troops on Monday night. The Federal forces destroyed the water-pipes leading to the city. The piles driven in the river have been cut by the Federals 16 feet below the surface of water.

Twelve regiments under marching orders leave Port Royal on Monday by land to the Railroad, thence to Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry are to join them. Two simultaneous movements were to be made, one to the Railroad direct—the other to the vicinity of Edisto Island.

From the Atlanta Confederacy Extra

[PRIVATE DISPATCH]

J. J. TOMLINSON

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 17.—Fort Donelson taken. 5,000 Confederates killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners. Buckner prisoner. Pillow and Floyd safe.—Yankees marching on Nashville. We can't hold it. Citizens all leaving.—Great excitement there. All our guns and ammunition lost.

R. S. WATKINS.

MARRIED, in the residence of the brides father Nathaniel Cobb, on Sabbath 3 o'clock P. M. Feb. 9th 1862. Mr. J. W. Whiteside, to Miss Julia Ann Cobb, by J. C. LeGrand Esq., all of Calhoun.

Attention Patriots.

The undersigned has returned from Nashville Tennessee on a short furlough and wants 10 or 15 recruits to carry back to Capt. Maddox company, all who feel desirous of aiding the Southern Confederacy in her struggle for independence can now have an opportunity.—He also needs some good rifles or double-barrell shot guns to supply a deficiency in the present wants of the company. Citizens of Calhoun I appeal to you for men and guns, should the appeal be made in vain? I can be consulted personally or by letter at Oxford Ala.

PETER NUNNELLY,
Lt. Oxford Rifles.

School Notice.

DR. C. C. PORTER is my authorized agent, to transact any business, during my absence, connected with the business of School Superintendent.

C. C. DODSON, School Supt.
Feb. 13, 1862. Calhoun county.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will cause to be opened and held, on the 1st Monday in March, 1862, at the different election Precincts in Calhoun county, Alabama, an election for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each election precinct in said county, and the following named persons are hereby appointed managers of said election, to-wit:

Pre. No. 1. Jacksonville—B. C. Wyly, A. Adams, and F. Snow.

Pre. No 2, Alexandria—J M Crook, J G Powers and J R Walker.

Pre No 3, court ground—Wm E Ladelent, J Z Brady and L C Mitchell.

Pre No 4, court ground—I M Ford, Thomas J Harrison and B Murphree.

Pre No 5, Polkville—Noah Goode, A Downing and D Crow.

Pre No 6, Peck's Hill—H Finch, W J Whisenant, and A W Kirby.

Pre No 7, court ground—Abel Phillips, R A Hunca and H L Pettit.

Pre No 8, Walden's Shop—Robert McCain, Wm B Green and B Nabors

Pre No 9, Ladiga—S C Kelly, Berry Prichard and L Alexander.

Pre No 9, Cross Plains—Jacob F. Dailey, C J Sharp, J A Ledbetter.

Pre No 10, Rabbit Town ✕ Roads—J A Whiteside, Spencer Morgan and Wm Defreese.

Pre No 11, White Plains—J E Williams, J B Hays and C G Morgan.

Pre No 12, Yoe's ✕ Roads,—J C Elston, J F Davis and J P Lackey.

Pre No 13, Oxford—J A Turnipseed John Orr and D D Draper.

Pre No 15, Sugar Hill—Joseph Wright, Wm M Bell and R Jenkins.

Pre No 15, Pine Grove—J C Barker, A Colley and Lemuel Edwards.

Pre No 16, Abernathy—J M Owens, James Kemp, and J W Jones.

Pre No 17, Fair Play—B Owens, J L Burrough and Wm T Carroth.

Pre No 18, Pine Thicket—W King, Wm Graham and Isaac Wallis.

Pre No 19, court ground—Calvin M Steed, Wm Howell and Giles Carmichael.

Pre No 20, court ground—Thomas D Treadaway, Thomas Beasley and Forrester Putman

Pre No 21, Sulphur Springs—J L Whiteside, F Crow and Wm Vowell.

Pre No 22, court ground—J W Whisenant, Wm H Smith and John Weems.

Pre No 23, Pleasant Hill—E Green Barker, J R Pesnall and Wm White

The Constables are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective precincts, this 20th day of January, A. D 1862. F. LOVE, Shff.

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, February 3rd, A D 1862.

This day came Nancy Phillips and James M Phillips, Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed their petition in writing, representing that their intestate died seized and possessed of certain negro slaves, to-wit: Fanny, a woman 35 years of age, and her three children, Charles a boy 4 years old, Charisey a girl 3 years old, and Emily a girl one year old—Salina, a woman 34 years old and her child Allen, a boy one year old, Dick, a man 30 years old, and Stephen, a man 25 years old; Mary, a woman 21 years old and her child Kitty, a girl 2 years old; Sylva, a woman 20 years old and her child Paralee, a girl one year old; Prissey, a woman 20 years old and her two children, Ann a girl 2 years old & George a boy 7 months old; Jesse a boy 17 years old; Seller, a girl 16 years old; Armstead, a boy 14 years old; John a boy 13 years old; Mariah, a girl 12 years old; Charlotte, a girl 11 years old; Baze, a boy 9 years old, and Henry a boy 7 years old.

The above named boy Stephen is not now in the possession of petitioners, having run away some two or three months ago, and has not been recovered. Said petitioners allege that said slaves cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said decedent without a sale thereof, and they therefore pray an order of said court for the sale thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, be set for the herrign of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for thirty days prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, A WOODS, Judge of said court at office on this 3rd day of February, 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 6, 1862—3t.

Law Cards.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Will attend promptly to the collection of Claims, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House Jan. 28, 1858 1y

JNO. T. HEFLIN & J. B. MARTIN, JR. } ::::Talladega, Ala.
W. H. FORNEY, ::::::::::Jacksonville, Ala.
HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.
☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.
☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

WILLIAM M. HAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala
☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoinin Counties. Dec. 10, 1856.—1y

M. J. TURNLEY, W. WM. EASLEY
TURNLEY & EASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of Dekalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun Randolph, and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office on the east side of the public square Dec. 27, 1860.—1y.

WHATLEY & ELLIS,
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

TIPTON, BRADFORD,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonvil Ala.
Sep. 6, 1860.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is *now carrying on* the above named business in all its branches at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment, Mr. J. Reynolds, an experianced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.
Nov. 1st, 1860.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carriage shop; where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE,
AND

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of *persons who may wish to purchase Furniture*, to call upon them and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER
May 17.—1860.

GROCERY STORE
AT OXFORD.
S. & T. J. MORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C,
SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.
Oxford, May 2 1861.

Trustees Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1862, I will sell at auction, at the Sulphur Springs near Z. Henderson's in Calhoun county, Alabama, a male slave by the name of SOB, about thirty years old. The sale will be made under the power contained in a Deed of Trust executed to me as *Trustee by Wm A Delaney* on the 19th day of March, 1861, to secure J M McCain in a certain debt therein specified, due from said Delany to the said McCain, which Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county of Calhoun on the 28th day of March A D 1861, in Book (O) on pages 743 and 742: this 16th day of January, A. D. 1862.

B. F. BURNS. Trustee in said deed.
Jan. 16, 1862—$8 00.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MORGANS & COOPER,
OXFORD ALA.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, and prompt paying customers will find it to their interest to trade with us. All we ask is, to compare our Goods and prices with any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

COTTON YARNS always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2, 1861.

M. P. STOVALL,
COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Augusta, Ga.,

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

His strict personal attention will, as heretofore, be devoted to the interest of his customers. Oct. 10, 1861—6m.

NOTICE.

I have constituted G. B. Daugherty, my lawful Agent, to transact any of my business during my absence in the Army.

J. A. COBB.
June, 20, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. EUCLID JOHNSON, are hereby constituted my lawful agents, to settle my outstanding business during my absence. My Books and Notes are in their hands. Persons owing me will please call on them and settle.

July 13, 1861. C. J. CLARK.

Notice.

AS I have the measures of the Volunteers from this county, and of the Gadsden Company, am prepared to make uniforms, or other clothing in my line, which may be desired, with neatness and dispatch, upon very low terms.

R. J. MARTIN.
August 8th, 1861.

NOTICE.
Ala. and Ten. River Railroad
WARE HOUSE,

By S. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. E. Williams & Co. will find their accounts and Notes in the hands of J. C. Legrande, Esq. for settlement and collection. Come one and all, save cost, as time will be given you before issue. J. E. WILLIAMS.
White Plains, Ala. Aug. 11, 1861—tt.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs those who may need them, that he has several well trained dogs for catching runaways, which can be had on application to him at White Plains, Al.
July 11, 1861. A. J. STEVENSON.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL
Corner of Green and Water Streets.
SELMA, ALA.
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, would inform the traveling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and fitted out in a superior style, for the comfort and convenience of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is as conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboats Landings as any other Hotel in this city, and every facility will be offered for transporting guests to either. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and improved, in the most inviting style, while the Dining Hall is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the Mobile and other markets afford, and attentive servants to attend to the wants of guests, and no pains shall be spared to make all who patronize this house comfortable and contented.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited J. J. NORRIS.
Selma, May 23, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 20, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon,
Salt,
Coffee.
For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS

THESE extensive Mills on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which places wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859:

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 2nd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T J. PRATHER Secy.

R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS
Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
RESIDENCE
Jacksonville, Ala.,

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞ *Bills due when the work is done.*
☞ Office west side of main Street, opposite the Republican Office.
Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of Cayne Boylston & Co. against John G. Means, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the first Monday in March next, 1862, the following described lands, to wit: Fraction A, quarters of fl sec 20, fl township 12, Range 7, 60 acres—Fraction B or west part N E fl qr of fl section 20, fl township 12, range 7, 61 acres; levied upon as the property of defendant to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff
Jan 28 1862—86.

To our Patrons and Friends.

WE take this method of returning our thanks to our friends and patrons, for their liberal patronage the past six years. We know these are unprecedented times in this country, but necessity forces us to call on all of those indebted to us, to pay at least a part of what they owe, as a part from all will help us very much.

After the first of January, we desire all to come in and close their accounts by note, and pay us what they can. We will take Cotton from all of those indebted to us, to the amount of their indebtedness, at the Rome and Selma prices, less the amount of freight.

On and after the first day of January next, we will sell Goods, *exclusively for Cash.*

RYAN & ROWLAND.
January 2, 1862.—6t.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and fill all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE BEST OF
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dwel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless *he had plenty of capital, and if he has that, I* guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of **COFFINS** made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any *other trade.*

Jacksonville, July 5, 1860-tf

BACON
LARD,
CORN & FLOUR

25,000 bushels choic Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
3,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "
On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

Negroes Hiring.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills. I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON.
Jan. 10, 1861.

SOUTHERN SELECT SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES.

THE first term will commence at the residence of the undersigned in Jacksonville Ala., July 8th 1861.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Latin and Greek languages with higher branches of Mathematics.....$20.00.
Higher English branches with Mathematics.....$16.00

D. F. SMITH.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. C. C. Porter, (solus,)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.

THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feb.y 14, 1861—1

JOHN L. PINSON & BRO.
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTTLERY &c.,
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up Country **DRY GOODS** establishment. Also a large and well selected *stock*

LOOK HERE.

I have lost two Clay bank Colts one 2 year old 6½ tax mane and tail, ball face, a horse 10 years old last Spring dark mane and tail and dark legs, any information concerning said colts will be thankfully received, or any person bringing said colts to me, will be paid for it.

Address W. G. HUDSON.
Coloma Cherokee Co. Ala

THE STEAM MILL.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish good Lumber at the shortest notice, at the following prices, viz:

All descriptions of pine Plank and Scantling unassorted, not over 15 inches wide nor 20 feet long, at.....$1 per 100 feet.

Assorted Lots	1 25	" "
All heart Lots	1 50	" "
Over 15 inches wide	1 25	" "
From 20 to 25 feet long	1 25	" "
Over 25 " "	1 50	" "
Pailings & Railings unassorted	1 25	" "
" " assorted,	1 50	" "

I expect to furnish Bedsteads and other kinds of Furniture, for which, with all descriptions of Lumber, all kinds of Produce will be taken. All bills due as soon as sawed.

CREDIT GIVEN. S. P. HUDSON.
Aug. 15, 1861.

TAILORING.

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully nform the citizens of Jacksonville, and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business, one door west of A. A. R. Smith's Dry Goods Store where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.—His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges moderate as can be expected.

Military clothing cut with neatness and dispatch.

Land For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his valuable **TRACT of LAND,** containing **860 Acres,** 450 of which are in cultivation, lying 1½ miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—almost 1½ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 80 acres of the tract good bottom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.

July 11,—6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

THE BLOCKADE
NOT OPEN YET.

WE beg leave to inform herewith, our many friends and patrons of Jacksonville and Calhoun County, that we now have in *Store and are daily receiving*, a large and select stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING!
BOOTS & SHOES;

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Domestic Goods of all descriptions: such as Kerseys, Sheeting, Shirting, Southern Cottonades, Stripes, and a great many articles too tedious to mention.

We have also received a large lot of **CALICOES, SHAWLS,** Ladies and children's HOODS, woollen Scarfs, **HOOP-SKIRTS,** of all descriptions, Soda, Candles, &c. &c. &c.

We have, through a great deal of trouble procured the above Goods to supply our customers, and shall sell them at reasonable prices. Give us a call and convince yourselves.

Remember, our Store is still at the Brick Corner.

BLUN & FRANK.
Sep. 26, 1861.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, *Presentation Speeches* and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secresy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Scofnius irritant animas demissa per aurem
Quam opuae sunt sculis subjecta fidelibus.
Hor.

DRS. LOW & STARNS; having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and P K Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and long indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.
April 11, 1861.—tf.

HIDES, WANTED.

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.
Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. EARNS.
Jan. 24, 1861.

☞ Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, whoha s the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

Spring Stock
—AT—
A. OBERNDORF & Co's,
Oxford Ala.

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*

Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome. Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

COPPER STILLS.

ALL persons wanting Copper Stills, Tin Ware, or any thing in my line of business, which I have on hand, must send or bring the cash, or they cannot be accommodated. I mean what I say.

JOEL H. FARMER.
Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 12, 1861.—tf.

SUMMER GOODS.

AN extensive, assortment of Summer goods. Such as Ladies, Dres Goods.

BONNETS,
HATS BLOCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF, & Co. Oxford

ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call soon. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.

May 16, 1861.—tf.

G. P. BURNETT, SON. B. HENDRIX, S. WALKER
BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

NOTICE.

I have left my Confectionary establishment and business *connected therewith in the* hands of G. W. Mathews, during my absence in the Army.

H. GUTMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Self are requested to come and make settlement and pay interest, and principal if they can. D. A. Self expects to remain here during our court: and all persons that do not close their accounts, may expect to pay cost.

SMITH & SELF.

STEVENSON.

MOLASSES, SUGAR, SODA & SALT.

THE subscriber is receiving Molasses, half barrels, prime yellow at 50 cts—Sugar at 10 cts.—Soda at 30 cts—and will receive WHEAT at $1 25 per bushel in exchange for the above articles, or pay the cash for any amount at the above prices.

J. A. STEVENSON.
November 21, 1861.—tf.

Dr. J. M. Cogburn,
Surgeon Dentist,
Oxford, Ala.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches; such as **Farm Work, Mill & Machine Irons,** Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of iron &c. always on hand.

He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices

WM P. PRICKETT
Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

Notice.

WE earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if *they cant* Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.
Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
IN LECTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of CABINET FURNITURE. ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE DITMARS.
Selma, July 12, '60—tt.

S. J. C. & M W. FRANCIS.

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, and the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office, on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of **PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,** for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

Valuable Land Still Unsold.

We are informed that the valuable tract of Land, which has been advertised in our paper for sale for some time, by Mr. S J. T. Whatley is still unsold. This land is situated only 4½ miles from the Railroad and 1½ south of Alexandria, on the Talladega road.

There are several other advantages, possessed by this land, not enumerated in the advertisement, and we will take the liberty here to state that the land can be purchased as low as $15 00 per acre, on one two and three years time. Surely such a proposition as this ought to bring purchasers from far and near. If any one who may wish to purchase will call upon the Editor of this paper, we will give him other items of information that will be of interest to him.

Richmond Hammonds, dec'd } LETTERS testa
Estate of. } mentary upon the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted on the 26th day of August, 1861, by Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred—Aug. 26, 1861.

WILLIAM C. HAMMONDS, Adm.

Circular Saws.

The undersigned respectfully informs all owners of Circular Saws, used in steam or Water Mills, that in case their saws have been cupped or warped, he can straighten them perfectly and put them in good working order. They will find it a great convenience and economy to avail themselves of his services, as the blockade prevents them from suplying the places of these useless warped saws with new ones.

Address—I. J. RAILTON.
Civil Engineer, Oxford, Ala.
Nov. 23 1861.

FOR CASH ONLY.
W. COLEMAN LAND,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of **Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware,** with many other useful articles, for cash, & cash only. Jan. 2, '62.

J. T. & J. L. RUSK,

GIVE notice that their books and accounts are now ready for settlement. Customers are requested to call and settle by Note. We *still* receive any part in cash currency with thankfulness.

Our Books must be closed, or we shall avail ourselves of the thirty days notice under the law act, and proceed to collect and close up by law.

Chulafinna, January 20th, 1862.—51.

CALHOUN MILLS.

THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY.
Jan. 30, 1862.—1y.

Thos. F. McAdams,
REPAIRER
of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.

KEEPS on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of Mr. FICHERA, a *watch maker*, late from GENEVA and LONDON. I feel confident that I hazard nothing in asserting to the public, that Mr. Fichera has no superior as a Watch workman in the State.

SPECTACLES WATCHES of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, *warranted for one year.*

Terms cash on delivery of work.
April 4, 1861.—1y.

NEW DRUG STORE,
No. 3, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Planters, and the public generally, that he is offering a LARGE STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds,
Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of S[illegible] In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug [illegible] which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added) and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's prices, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.

Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

P. L. TURNER
Rome, June 21, 1860.—tf.

Last Notice.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the Tax for the year 1861.

Pre. No. 20,	Borden's	Monday Dec. 30,	1861.
" 19,	Phipses,	Tuesday " 31,	"
" 18,	Pine Thicket,	Wed. Jan. 1,	1862.
" 10,	Rabbit Town,	Mon. " 6,	"
" 11,	White Plains	Tuesday 7,	"
" 13,	Oxford	Wednesday 8,	"
" 4	Maddoxes	Thursday 9,	"
" 3	June Bug	Friday 10,	"
" 1	Jacksonville	Saturday 11,	"
" 8	Walden's Shop	Monday 13,	"
" 7	Court Ground	Tues 14	"
" 22	Kansas,	Wednesday 15,	"
" 6	Gore's Store	Thursday 16,	"
" 2	Alexandria	Friday 17,	"
" 5	Polkville	Saturday 18,	"
" 21	Sulphur Springs	Mon 20,	"
" 13	Yoe's X Roads	Mon 27,	"
" 14	Sugar Hill	Tuesday 28,	"
" 15	Pine Grove	Wednesday 29,	"
" 23	Pleasant Hill	Thursday 30,	"
" 16	Abernathy	Friday 31,	"
" 17	Fair Play	Saturday Feb. 1,	"
" 9	Ladiga	Monday 3,	"

☞ Those that have already paid, are hereby notified to meet me at the above appointments, and pay the additional 25 per cent. on the State tax, for the support of families of volunteers, under the late act of the Legislature.

A punctual attendance is requested of Tax payers, as the Tax must be collected and paid over in due time. H. GRAHAM,
Tax Col. C. C.
Dec. 10, 1861.

Improved Merchant Mills.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public generally that their Flouring Mills *situated on Talladegahatchee Creek, five miles south-west of Jacksonville*, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mills in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good lot with water convenient, for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without having to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of Lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and dispatch.

J. A. ADERHOLT,
June 27, 1861. T. SPARKS.

Robert A. Allen, dec. } Probate Court of
Estate of. } St Clair county,
November 22d, A D 1861.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 25th day of November, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St Clair county—notice is hereby given: that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

Nov. 24—6t. RUSSEL J. ALLEN, Adm.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Boot & Shoe Shop to the east side of the public square, next door south of Blunn & Frank's Brick Corner. He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage: and promises that his work shall be neatly and substantially executed. WM. C. LAIRD.
Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 12, 1861.—3t.

EXCHANGE.
JAMES ISBELL,
Talladega, Ala.
Continues to Check, on
Charleston,
Mobile, and
New-Orleans.
Receiving Confederate Notes at par.
Also cashes Checks on above cities.
Dec. 19, 1861.

POLKVILLE, ALA.
IRON WORKS.

WE now inform the public, that we are making Iron, and have a good assortment on hands, such as

Waggon Tyre, Farming and Horse Shoe Iron,

Which can be had at six cents per pound, cash.

GOODE, MORRIS & CO.
Nov. 23, 1861.—3m

ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
BY HARDY & MASON,
In Selma, Ala.
GIVES THE
Very Latest Telegraphic News
FROM
All Parts of the Confederacy.
Daily fifty cents per month.

The DAILY SENTINEL is published every morning, (Mondays excepted,) at the following rates, payments strictly in advance:

One year.....$5,00
Six months.....3,00
One month.....50

The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at the following Rates:

One year.....$2,00
Six months.....1,00

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the last will and Testament of Joseph Davidson, late of DeKalb County, Ala. decd., having this day been granted the undersigned by the Hon. the Probate Judge of said county.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Dec. 23, 1862. W. L. DRISKILL,
Executor.
Jan. 30, 1862.

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.
COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, SPECIAL TERM, AUG. 26th A. D. 1861.

LETTERS of Administration Notice having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said County on said 26th day of August 1861 upon the Estate of Erasmus P. Nance decd, all persons having claims against said Estate will please present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred this the 25th January 1862.

THOS. NANCE, Adm'r.
Jan. 30, 1862.

FRESH ARRIVAL
From New-Orleans

AUGUST MEYERS is informing the citizens of Oxford, and Calhoun county, that he has received a nice stock of

MERCHANDIZE
CONSISTING OF
GALICOES, FLANNELS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, MILLS BUTTONS, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell at reasonable prices, for cash only.

He invites all his customers and friends to call at his Store and examine for themselves, thanking them for the patronage heretofore extended, he solicits a continuance of the same.

JEANS and **WOOLLEN SOCKS** taken in exchange for Goods.

Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1861.

M. P. STOVALL,
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and family supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities to customers.

September 27, 1861.—6m.

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL.
Four Miles East of Jacksonville.

My Mills are now in excellent condition, turning out flour of the superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality in large quantity.

My Mills are so arranged that I can use either steam or water power at discretion; and those wishing to grind, need never fear a disappointment.

JAMES [illegible]

Make Your Own Terms.

Sulphur Spring [illegible]
$1000—one thousand [illegible]
[illegible] worth of Leather [illegible] for sale by the subscriber [illegible]
— Dry Hides in exchange [illegible]
Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON
March 21, 1861.—[illegible]

FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon [illegible] and a mare 8 years old, [illegible] which I will sell on reasonable [illegible] the pay in good merchantable [illegible] market price.

I will also take wheat [illegible] the same price is discharged [illegible] me by note or account.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE
R. A. Prince & Co.
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by [illegible] tine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, our stock is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINCE.
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES E. PRINCE.

DRS. EVITS & BURTON,

HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the

PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
IN WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.

Piles, Fistula, Rupture &c
Dr. J. A. Clopton [illegible] Ala., treats with perfect success [illegible] *Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character be forwarded to any that may [illegible] them.

The patient is not confined [illegible] room, He has had the pleasure of [illegible] Old Governor of the State, and the [illegible] Physician of Montgomery, and [illegible] first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany communications. [illegible]
March, 1 1860.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.

Will continue to give his attention to the sale of Cotton, and tending orders accompanied with *cash*, or its equivalent. [illegible] *ronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions [illegible]
Sept 27 1860.—[illegible]

JACKSONVILLE, [illegible] 1861.
TO OUR CUSTOMERS!

FROM and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any exception, necessity Compels us to [illegible] this rule, and we feel assured that all who have been kind enough, heretofore, to patronize us, will still do so, and observe the above terms.

Whenever [illegible] publish the same in the Jacksonville, Republican.

Respectfully,
BLUN & FRANK.
October 8, 1861.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,
Town Lot For Sale.

[illegible] Jacksonville [illegible] Any one desirous of purchasing would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible] for information call on

J. F. ABANT
[illegible] WOODS.
June [illegible]

The Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 9. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., FEBRUARY 27, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1319.

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

At Two Dollars within the year or three Dollars at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of Long Primer, or 10 lines of Brevier, for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.

Announciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That this day, the 16th day of December, 1861, being appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, as a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of said county, for the purpose of appointing an Agent, in each Election Precinct in said county, under a late act of the General Assembly of said State of Alabama, providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of volunteers absent in the Confederate army, approved the 11th day of Nov. 1861; and A. Woods, Judge, &c. and Eli Bynum, Wm. Henry and David Seiber, Commissioners, &c. appeared in court and took their seats; when and where the following orders were passed and made a matter of record, &c.: and the following named persons are hereby appointed under said act, agents in their respective election precincts, to-wit:

In Pre. No.	1,	James Crow.
" "	2,	S. D. McClellen.
" "	3,	Wiley Glover.
" "	4,	Wm Kennedy.
" "	5,	Jesse U Bryan.
" "	6,	J M Smith.
" "	7,	Henry McBee.
" "	8,	Spartan Allen.
" "	9,	G L Alexander.
" "	10,	J W Whiteside.
" "	11,	M P Johnson.
" "	12,	Dr. W E Baling.
" "	13,	Daniel D Draper.
" "	14,	Sheppard Jenkins.
" "	15,	William Barker.
" "	16,	Charles Norman.
" "	17,	S M Carruth.
" "	18,	A D Chandler.
" "	19,	B F Parker.
" "	20,	Wm. Wood.
" "	21,	Z Henderson.
" "	22,	Jacob W Whisenant.
" "	23,	John W. McDaniel.

Whose duty it shall be to enquire and ascertain the number and name of each resident of their respective precincts who may be absent therefrom, as a volunteer in the Confederate army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment; and also to enquire and ascertain if such volunteer left a wife, child or children, or father or mother or minor brothers or sisters, dependant upon such volunteer for support; and the number, sex and ages of those composing the family left by such volunteer dependent upon him as aforesaid, and their condition and situation as to means of support, and whether such family or any number thereof actually need aid and assistance from the public in the way of food and clothing, and of what nature and to what extent and for what length of time. And said Agents shall, within twenty days after receiving a copy of this order, report in writing the result of his enquiries, to the Judge of Probate of said county; showing in said report the name of each absent soldier from his said precinct, the number, age and sex of any family left by such volunteer, needing the aid of the public, what means of support (if any) such family may have; also what such family may actually need in the way of food and clothing, or either, and how long such family would probably require aid from the public. It is further ordered, that said respective precinct agents shall make their investigations into the condition of indigent families of volunteers, and report the result of such investigation to the Judge of Probate as aforesaid, from time to time as volunteers may leave their respective precincts and engage in the service of the Confederate army.

A true copy from the minutes:

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Probate Court of St. Clair Co.

DECEMBER THE 14th, 1861.

Estate of James M. Neel, dec.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of December, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala.: Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

ELI JONES, Adm'r.

Dec. 26, 1861.

T. C. Williams,
vs.
Benjamin M. Williams, Deft. and
John T. Stewart, adm'r. Garnishee.

In Circuit Court, Cherokee County, Ala. Fall Term, Oct. 31st 1861.

CAME the Plaintiff by his attorney and it appearing to the court, that an attachment was issued in this cause, and levied by summoning the said John T. Stewart, adm'r, as garnishee, and said garnishee having answered on oath, that Caleb Morgan, of Calhoun County, Alabama, claims the funds in his hands.

It is therefore considered by the court, that the Clerk of this court, notify said claimant, to come in at the next Term of this court, and contest with the Plaintiff the right to said fund.

And it further appearing to the Court that the defendant, Benjamin M. Gilliams, is a non-resident of this state. It is therefore considered by the court, that the defendant have notice given him, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper, published in Jacksonville, Alabama, for four successive weeks, of the pending of this attachment, and that a copy of said paper be sent by mail, to said defendant, if his residence is known, or can be ascertained, unless he appears and defends.

Attest: Willis W. Jackson, Clerk of said court, at office this 10th day of Dec. 1861.

WILLIS W. JACKSON, Clk.

Dec. 12, 1861.—4t.—7.50.

THE EXODUS.

The exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will be resumed on Monday the 3rd day of FEBRUARY, 1862, under the continued supervision of Mrs. M. D. Caldwell and Miss Corrie Woodward.

The course of instruction and rates of tuition will be the same as heretofore.

J. B. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Jan. 9, 1862.

Attention.

ALL men who have enrolled themselves as Volunteers for twelve months in Carpenter's company, will attend at the court House in Jacksonville on Saturday the 8th day of February next, for the purpose of taking action for organization. It is desired that none will fail to attend, as all will be considered as members of the company; and as such, interested in the action taken: and all who feel a willingness to serve their country in this hour of peril are called upon to join the company.

WYLIE CARPENTER, Capt.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of January, A. D 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, upon the estate of James B. Martin decd. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them to me legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make payment. This 28th Jan. A. D. 1862.

MARY E. MARTIN,
Adm'x.
with the will annexed.

Jan. 30, 1862.

The State of Alabama. } **Calhoun County.** }
COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY SPECIAL TERM JAN. 25th A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John Brock special Administrator of the estate of Lawrance Brock dec'd., and filed his accounts and vouches for a final settlement of his said special administration of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 28th day of February A. D. 1862, be set for examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said County on said 28th day of February A. D. 1862, and contest said account and the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS, Judge of said Court for Calhoun County, at office in the town of Jacksonville on this the 25th day of Jan., A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge
Jan. 30th, 1862—3t. of Probate.

Administrators Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 25th of January, 1862, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This 29th January 1862.

NANCY PHILLIPS,
JAS. PHILLIPS,
Adm'rs. & Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin A. Brooks, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 6th day of January, 1862, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala., Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

G B POUTHIT, Adm.

Jan 9, 1862.

STATE OF ALABAMA. } **Calhoun County.** }
COURT OF PROBATE FOR CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA, SPECIAL TERM, JANUARY 6th, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John S. Borden, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Borden, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 24th day of February next, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Monday the 24th day of February next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at Office this 17th day of January, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Jan. 23—3t. Probate.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one alias ven. exponas, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A D Bolin, and against Feliz Parker, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March, 1862, the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 13, T 14 R 6—also the south west fourth of the south west 1-4 of S 12, T 14, R 6, as the property of said Parker, to satisfy said ven. ex. Jan. 26, 62.

F. LOVE, Shff.

For the War, and the Country's defence.

The horse company which is being made up in Calhoun County Alabama, to serve for 3 years or the War, will be organized at the master ground, Lear No. 22 in said County, on Saturday the 8th day of February 1862. Every body in Calhoun and surrounding counties—and every where, who are in favor of forming said company and are willing to aid either by service, money or counsel are invited to attend. The neighborhood will furnish a dinner for those who come, and it is hoped that harmony good cheer, and good feeling will prevail. Each member of the company is requested to take a list and procurens many names as he possibly can, and all who join are expected to be present at the organization.

R. G. EARLE.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, in favor of Wm. Phillips, Adm. and against John A. Towers and J. R. Towers, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the first Monday in March next, 1862, the following described lands to-wit: the east half of the north west fourth of section five, township fourteen, range 6; also the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 5, township 14, range 6, also the south east fourth of north east fourth of section 5, township 14, range 6 as the property of defendants to satisfy said fi fa.

F. LOVE, Shff.

Jan. 23, 1862—3t.

The State of Alabama. } **Calhoun County.** }
COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, SPECIAL TERM, FEB. 3rd A. D. 1862.

THIS day came Nancy Phillips and James M Phillips, Administratrix and Administrator of of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed their petition in writing, representing in substance, that the said Mark Phillips, died seized and possessed of the following described Lands, to-wit: The north west fourth of north west fourth of Section 29, Fraction A, of fl section 30, Fraction C, of fl section 30, Fraction S, of fl section 19 and one Rod in width off of the North End of Fraction B of fl section 30, beginning at the east and running to the west line of said Fraction, except the right of a road to Thomas R Maugham and his heirs and assigns, across the north east corner of Fraction B, of one rod in width—also all of Fraction D, of fl section 30, lying north and west of Adams' creek, to be straightened as the marks on the trees are now made, all in fl Township 13, range 6 east in the District of Lands subject to sale at Lebanon, Alabama, and situated in Calhoun county, Ala., containing 227 acres, more or less—also the west half of the north west fourth of section 27, and the north east fourth of northwest fourth, and west half of north west fourth of section 28, township 13 of range 6, east in the Coosa Land District and situated in Calhoun county, Ala containing 360 acres more or less—also the south west fourth of north west fourth of section 26, township 13, range 6 east in the Lebanon Land District and in Calhoun county, Alabama, containing 40 acres more or less—also the south east fourth of south west fourth of section 21, and the northwest fourth of southeast fourth of section 21, and south half of south east fourth of section 21, and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 22, all in township 13, of Range 6 east in the Coosa Land District, situated in Calhoun countp, Alabama. Said Administratrix and Administor further allege, that the following named persons and they alone, are the heirs and distributees of said estate, to-wit: Nancy Phillips, petitioner and widow of decedent, James M. Phillips, one of petitioners, Cyntha Taylor, wife of Green B Taylor; the children of Elizabeth Jones, deceased, to-wit: Polly Ann Graddy, wife of Richard Graddy; Nancy Gilbert, wife of Mc Gilbert; Isaa Jones; Catharine Cline, wife of —— Cline; all of the above over twenty-one years of age; Sarah E Countryman, wife of William Countryman, Amanda Jones Eliza Jones, Mark Jones, John Jones, Rebecca Jones, Edward Jones and Emily Jones, the last named seven under twenty one years of age; Fanny Metcalf, Lydia Cannon, wife of Cornelius Cannon; William Phillips, Polly Ann Brannon, Eliza Hampton, wife of Eliza Hampton; Nancy Smith, wife of J A Smith; all of the above last named over twenty one years of age, and Olivia P Phillips wife of Charles Phillips, deceased, who is under twenty one years of age—all of said heirs and distributees in St. Clair and Calhoun counties in the State of Alabama, except Lydia Cannon, wife of the said Cornelius Cannon, and Eliza Hampton wife Eliza Hampton, the former residing in the State of Illinois and the latter in the State of Texas. Petitioners further allege, that a sale of the foregoing lands are necessary for distribution; that an equal, fair and beneficial division of the same cannot be made without a sale thereof; and they therefore ask an order and decree of said court, that Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, be set for the hearing of said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for at least forty days prior to said day, as a notice to said Lydia Cannon and her husband Cornelius Cannon and Eliza Hampton and her husband, who are non-residents, residing beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and all other persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said Court to be holden at the court house of said county of Calhoun, on said Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, and defend against petition, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this the 3rd day of February, 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of
Feb. 6, 1862—6t. of Probate.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Tolbert Gibson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 27th day of January, 1862: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

PLEASANT GILBERT, Adm.

Feb. 13, 1862—6t.

Attention Alexandria Guards.

You will please attend at Alexandria, Ala., on Saturday next the 15th inst for the purpose of being mustered into the Confederate Service for 12 months. Many have promised who have not yet registered their names; they will please come forward on that day and do so without fail.

S. D. McCLELLAN, Capt.

Lost.

ON the public square in Jacksonville, or on the road from thence to my residence 3 miles north-west of Oxford, a Buckskin Purse with a steel clasp; containing $20 and some change. The $20 was in two $10 bills, one on the State Bank of South Carolina, and the other on the Central Bank of Alabama.

The finder will confer a special favor, by giving me information.

J. M. KIRBY.

Feb. 13, 1862.

POETRY.

Battle Song of The Invaded.

The foe, the foe! they come, they come!
Light up the beacon pyre,
Let every hill and mountain home
Give back the signal fire;
And wave the red cross on the height,
The blood-red cross of war—
What though we perish in the fight,
Our fathers died before!

Up, men! to the—on to the strife!
For freemen's blades we hold;
And hands that fight for land and life
Fight not like those for gold!
Give shout and banners to the gale,
The trumpet—peal it forth,
Till our sons pour down from every vale
Like snow flakes from the North.

Hark, lo—their shouts upon the breeze,
Their banners in the sun,
And like the thunder of the seas
Their deep tread thunders on!
We'll meet them here on each bold height,
In every glen make head;—
God give the battle to the right!
We will be free or dead!

We stand on sacred, holy ground,
Where thousand memories meet,
Our fathers homes are all around,
Their graves beneath our feet.
Our roofs are smouldering far and wide
That late smiled in the sun,
Our brides are weeping at our side,
Gods! let the foe come on!

Hurrah! hurrah! he gleams in sight,
It fires the brain to see
How the proud spoiler flashes bright
In war's gay panoply!
We'll show him that our fathers' brands
For rust nor time can stay,
With tramp and shout bold hearts and hands,
Up freemen, and away!

The work is done, the strife is o'er,
The whirlwind's thundered by—
There's not from hill to ocean shore,
A foeman left to die.
Our brides are thronging every height,
They wave us weeping home,—
God gives the battle to the right,
Back to our hearth-stones come!

President Davis is reported to have said, in a moment of proud exultation over the prowess displayed by the Confederate soldiers in this war, that if he had the arms he could put a million of Southern volunteers in the field, and with them overrun Lincolndom and dictate the terms of peace in the city of Boston. We believe it. But, unfortunately, the Confederacy has not got the arms for offensive warfare on so large a scale, and there is no harm in confessing the truth that the Government lacks all the weapons needful to place in the hands of its defenders. Every exertion is being made to supply the deficiency by employing the skill of artificers at home and by importations from abroad. The first process is necessarily a slow one at first, and the second is rendered precarious and uncertain by the blockade. Meantime, the freedom of the nation and the integrity of the soil are to be defended; these are not to be yielded by a brave people because Minnie muskets and other improved regulation weapons are not to be had. If we cannot maintain the combat with the best arms, we can and must with the best we can get. Double-barrel'd guns and hunting rifles are not a bad substitute, and these are passing rapidly from their places over the doors and fire-places of the people into the hands of organized companies. There is another weapon which is destined to play a great part if this war is prolonged. It is one easily made, cheap, and the materials for which are abundant. We mean the bowie-knife pike. Judge McKinstry, of this city, was first we believe, to suggest the idea of this weapon, and he made it practical by obtaining from the last Legislature an appropriation for the fabrication of one thousand of them. The Mobile Committee of Safety have followed it up and have already had several hundred manufactured. We observe, with pleasure, too, that the pike as a weapon is coming into notice in Richmond.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

The Alabama Pike.

The State of Alabama is arming her troops for coast service with a very effective weapon. The Mobile correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* thus describes it:

"We are arming our men with a weapon new in this war and in modern warfare generally, but a most effective weapon, as it will compel the Soldier to his best fighting points and throw the Northerner on his worst, to wit: hand-to-hand fighting. This weapon is the pike; a large number having been and still being manufactured under an appropriation of the State Legislature. The Alabama pike consists of a keen, two edged, steel head, like a Bowie-knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. This is intended for cutting the bridles of cavalrymen or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy when they are running away. This head is mounted on a shaft of tough wood about eight feet long. A gleaming row of these fearful implements of slaughter, beaming down upon them at the *pas de charge*, would strike the terror of ten thousand deaths to the apprehensive souls of Butler's Yankees. It can scarcely be doubted that we would have won more, and more decided victories than we have had there not been an ounce of gunpowder, except for artillery uses in the Confederacy. Then the Southrons must have come to close quarters, and their superior physical prowess and nerve would have made their victories deadly and decisive.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Courage Risses with Danger.

If the plans of McClellan are, indeed, now developed, and if he has been placing a military cordon around us, with a view to crush us by a simultaneous constriction, as the anaconda crushes its victim, there is one element of resistance, the force of which he has not allowed for

The very difficulties with which our enemies hope to surround us—the danger with which they urge us on every side—will add to the heroism of our fighting and the energy of our movements. Press the war home upon us—cut off all retreat and all temporising—cause every man to see and feel that his immediate safety depends upon his immediate success—and it will add a vigor to our blows and endurance to our courage that will make every soldier count at least double. Pen up even a coward and he will fight. Make a brave man desperate and he is irresistible.

History furnishes many examples of the extraordinary prowess produced by the presence of extreme peril, and of the deliverences which a few, in such circumstances, have won for themselves against the efforts of armed multitudes.—But we will not go outside of our records for an illustration.

The army which Gen. Scott marched against the City of Mexico, was simply "a forlorn hope." All communications with the seaboard and with the United States were lost, and it was necessarily "a self-sustaining machine." The enemy was behind and before and on each hand. Our soldiers were in an enemy's country, and comparatively, they were but a handful. When they entered the basin which embosoms the City of Mexico; they numbered less than ten thousand men. In front of them was a city of 180,000 inhabitants. It was admirably situated for defense, and was strongly fortified. Thirty-five thousand soldiers led by Santa Anna, with a hundred pieces of ordinance so planted as to sweep the approaches, were there to resist them. The Americans had to take that city, or suffer terrible disaster, if not annihilation. They took it.

They took it, but not without terrible and bloody fighting. They had won many previous successes, but they had not been improved by their commander. They had gained little by them save the prestige of victory, and the demoralization which defeat had inflicted on the enemy. But yet the Mexicans fought very bravely in defence of their capital city. The records of the battle-fields show that the American troops underwent a fearful ordeal and suffered a fearful slaughter. In generalship we made many sad blunders, in the opinion of military writers. The operations were marked much more by the courage in executing, than by skill in planning.—It was the hard fighting of the men, and the heroic and skillful lead of the inferior officers, that won the war. The fortifications of Cherubusco were stormed—but it was by a day of furious fighting, and the loss of no less than one thousand killed and wounded of our little band! Among them were seventy-six officers. Mowed down by the fire of the intrenched enemy upon whom they charged they fell in heaps; but they wavered not.

Then came the terrible blunder of Molino del Rey. By Scott's order, 3,447 men were driven against a force of ten thousand, occupying a position of great strength, and defended by heavy batteries that poured a cross-fire upon the assailants. Our troops made the fight almost entirely with the musket. They won it, but after a protracted fight and a frightful loss. Killed and wounded, we lost 786 officers and men—almost one out of every four engaged!

The above victories were thrown away by non-improvement, and our thinned ranks were again led forward to the renewed battle. Chepultepec was stormed and the city taken by the 6,800 men who yet bore arms, with a loss in killed and wounded of 863.

We have had no such fighting as that in the present war. But it may come. Our enemy has not made such obstinate fight as the Mexicans made.—We ourselves have not been in the urgent circumstances which surrounded our army in Mexico. Hence the battles have not been very bloody. If the enemy surround us, and press upon us the alternatives of victory or death, success or subjugation, we, too, shall have our Churubuscos and Chepultepecs.—Nay, the name of Thermopylæ may be won for some mountain pass, and the legions of Lincoln, like the host of Xerxes, be made to melt before the martyr courage of heroic men, fighting for liberty and for home.

In the threats that fall upon our ears, and in the great fleet and armies which they are sending to our various frontiers, our enemies are giving us a call to arms that should rouse every spirit in the land. Their great boasts and small performance hitherto, in the true style of Mexican grand eloquence, have tended to make us careless and almost lethargic. We have heard his battle sound so often, when there has been no battle, that we cease to notice it. There is peril in this! The enemy know what they purpose to do, they must now do quickly.—Their own people are dividing. Some are weary of an inglorious and fruitless war. Others are in despair at the dilatory proceedings. The funds are almost failing. Europe, too, is weary of waiting, and will soon interfere in behalf of the interest of commerce. The appearence of vigor is absolutely necessary to keep the cotton manufacturers from outbreak.

Hence McClellan is moving his legions, and probable in earnest. Are we ready? The war drum should sound throughout our Southern Confederacy!

The war spirit must be revived. We want war speeches at our court houses, and cross roads. Our people should rouse up and organize as one man, and prepare for the most determined war.—See ye not the circle of fire uniting around you? Hear ye not the tramp of the enemy's advancing lines, and the rush of his coming ships? The shock of tremendous strife is upon us? As a free and independent people, we have either to conquer or to die, and we are determined not to die! The time is come when every one who has the spirit of a man must show it. "The men who carried me to Mexico are the men who have kept me back from Richmond"—so Scott is reported to have said to Lincoln. Let McClellan's experience be made as bitter! Scott is a traitor to his State, McClellan is a traitor to the principles he formally avowed. Companions in infamy, let them be cosigned to the fellowship of defeat.

Jones, Bullock and Martin—Meeting of the Supreme Court Bar.

On the 5th day of February, 1862, the bar of the Supreme Court of Alabama, met at the Capitol, to take a suitable notice of the death of Col. E. G. Jones, Col. E. C Bullock and Lieut. Col. J. B. Martin.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. Abram Martin to the Chair and appointing Hon. Sam'l. F. Rice, Secretary.

John A. Elmore, offered resolutions, which on his own motion was referred to a committee of five. The Chairman appointed on that committee the following gentlemen:

John A. Elmore, Esq., Judge George Goldthwaite, Judge B. F. Porter, Judge Phelan Wm. M. Burd, Esq.

The committee after a short retirement, reported for the adoption of the meeting the following resolutions:

Resolved: That the Bar of the Supreme Court of Alabama is penetrated with a profound sorrow at the loss which it has sustained since the last term of this Court, in the death of Egbert G. Jones, Edward C. Bullock and James B. Martin, honored members of the Bar of this Court, who occupied the first rank among the most worthy intellectual and able members of the profession.

Resolved: That this sorrow, though deep, is greatly alleviated by the reflection that they laid down their lives, a willing sacrifice to liberty and their country. These noble men have manifested to the Northern despotism, and to their own beloved country, that the model men of the South, her men of genius, character and piety, hold it sweet and glorious to die for their country in this contest.

Resolved: That in imitation of these bright examples, we hope and believe, that the Bar of Alabama, as a body, would sooner lie in honored graves beside Jones, and Bullock, and Martin, than ever submit to Northern domination; and that we will never look to any conclusion of this unholy war, but the independence of our country, or her utter annihilation.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be presented by the Chairman of this meeting to the Supreme Court, with a request that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

On the following morning Judge Martin, Chairman of the meeting, presented the resolutions to the Court, with the view of having them spread upon the minutes, accompaning the request with the following remarks:

May it please your Honors:

At a recent meeting of the members of the Bar of this Court, now in attendence, resolutions were passed in commemoration of our brothers, Jones, Bullock and Martin, who had recently fallen into the hands of death, while in the active service of their country, and I have been charged with the duty of presenting them to this Court, where these gentlemen stood conspicuous for their merit and excellence in all the attributes that ennoble men, and ask that they may be spread upon its records, as a testimonial of high appreciation of their moral worth, and of the noble spirit by which they were actuated.

These resolutions, may it please your Honors, by the permission of the court, I will now read.

Of the private worth of these gentlemen, so well known, and so much esteemed throughout the country, and particularly in the hall of this Court, once the theartre of their usefulness, it is not needful for me to speak. All knew them to be upright, just and learned in the profession they adorned by the brightest examples of purity and intelligence—but I hope to be indulged in offering my humble tribute to the noble zeal to which they gave up their lives in the righteous cause of their country.

At the first alarm of danger these noble men abandoned the honorable and lucrative pursuits of their profession for the toil and hardships of the camp, and united their destinies with the destinies of the South, and although their services are lost to the country, they gave us an assurance of zeal and purpose worthy of all emulation, and if practised by their survivors cannot fail to secure to us and our posterity an independent, free, prosperous and happy country.

If your Honors please, I will leave this subject to other hands that I hope to are to follow me.

Chief Justice Walker, in reply, used the following language:

Gentlemen of the Bar: The distinguished gentlemen, whose virtues your resolutions commemorate, were known to each of the court. They were able and profound lawyers; alive to the dignity and honor of the profession. They were ardent and true to their friendships—just, generous and noble in their feelings. They were patriotic, pure, and unselfish. They were soldiers, gallant, brave and intelligent. They have fallen in the glorious cause of our country's liberty and independence. Your resolutions are an appropriate manifestation of respect for the memory of your deceased brethren, and the members of the court share with you in the sentiments expressed, and in the sense of bereavement which their loss has brought upon you, upon the profession throughout the State, and upon the country which they served with so much ardor and fidelity. It is fit that your resolutions should be perpetuated upon the records of the court, and it is therefore ordered that they be spread upon the minutes.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion of Judge Phelan it was

Resolved: That the Newspapers of this State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. MARTIN, Chirman.
SAM'L. F. RICE, Secretary.

From the Louisville Courier, Jan. 31st.

Battle of Fishing Creek.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from Gen. Humphrey Marshall's report of the battle of Middle Creek:

"My loss in the action of the 10th ult., is accurately stated at ten killed and fourteen wounded.—The loss of the enemy was severe, estimated by the officers of my command, who had an opportunity to see them dead, at over two hundred killed and more than that wounded. The firing was kept up, with some intervals, for about four hours, and was occasionally very sharp and spirited. My troops behaved remarkably well; had decided advantages in the situation and maintained it throughout the day. The enemy came into the valley of main Middle Creek below the mouth of the left fork of Middle Creek. I occupied the mouth of the left fork—my artillery in the gorge—my right wing below and my left wing above the mouth. The enemy did not move me from any one position I assumed, and at night withdrew from the field, leaving me just where I was in the morning. After he had withdrawn, I called my troops down from the hills and pursued the march which I was executing when the enemy came in sight. He came to attack, and did attack, and his force was far superior to mine. He did not move me from a single position I choose to occupy. At the close of the day each man of mine was just where he had been posted in the morning. He came to attack, yet so cautiously that my left wing never fired a shot, and he never came up sufficiently to engage my centre or my left wing. His force was fired upon by the 12 pound howitzer, and at once cleared my front—but concealed by a point of the hill, confined his further efforts to assault upon my right wing, by which he was repulsed three times.

"Finally, I found that he was reinforcing heavily, and I ordered Triggs' regiment to cross over the creek and "to make the work short and decisive, with the bayonet if necessary," but before the Virginia 54th could climb one side of the hill, the enemy had entirely withdrawn from the scene of action, leaving my force in full and quiet possession. He withdrew from sight and did not then dispute the ground on which we had fought. Not only I, personally, but every officer and soldier in my command, then understood that the enemy had been signally and unmistakably whipped, and that the repulse was final. It proved final, for he has never since that day sought in any manner of form to re-engage.

"The enemy had some 4,500 or 5,000 men on the field and at least 500 cavalry (for that number was counted.) I had one 1 600 men fit for duty and present on the field. He engaged probably 2,500 or 3 000 of his men; I about 900 or 1,000 of mine."

THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS AT FLORENCE.—We learn from private sources that, when the three Yankee gunboats visited Florence, about 25 Yankees went ashore, broke open the Railroad Warehouse, abstracted a small quantity of Government stores—bacon, flour and molasses—and some private property of the same character, and put them aboard their boats. Several citizens, with a flag of truce, went down and told them that they were removing private as well as public property. They replied, that they did not intend to interfere with private property, or to attack the town, unless resisted. If resisted, they would shell the town. They invited the gentlemen aboard the boat, but they prudently declined. They restored the private bacon, &c., to the warehouse, but carried off the Government stores, without any further depredation, at that point. Our telegraphic column will show what they did further down the river.

We learn further that they attached their telegraphic batteries to our wires at Florence, and, it is believed sent some messages, which mystified our citizens by their contradictory character. They, doubtless, received information from this side by the same means.

Huntsville Democrat.

POPULAR CREED.

Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!
If a man's down give him a thrust—
Trample the beggar into the dust!
Contagious poverty's quite appalling—
Knock him over—kick him for falling!
If a man's up, oh! lift him higher!
Your soul's for sale, and he's a buyer.
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes?

I know a poor but worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth,
But the maiden will break her vow with ease,
A wooer cometh whose charms are three;
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A purse well tinged with brandy's red,
Most well trained in villainy's school,
And cash, sweet cash—he knoweth the rule:
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a bold and honest man,
Who strives to live on a Christian plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be:
A scorned and hated thing is he:
At home he meets a starving wife,
Abroad he leadeth a leper's life.
They struggle against a fearful odds,
Who will not bow to the people's gods!
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

So get ye wealth, no matter how!
No questions asked of the rich I trow!
Steal by night, and steal by day,
(Doing it all in a *legal* way,)
Join the church, and never forsake her,
Learn to cant and insult your Maker;
Be hypocrite, liar, knave, and fool,
But don't be poor, remember the rule:
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Feb. 27, 1862.

☞ **Agents.** Dr. R. S Jones, of Blairsville, E. Goode, Esq. of Ashville, Shadrach Morris, Mt. Niles, John Watson, Watson's Mills, J. P. Pearson of Springville, H. W. Box, Esq. and Rev. T. S. Logan of St. Clair county; and all the Post Masters of Calhoun and adjoining counties, are our authorized Agents, to receive the names of subscribers to the Republican, and receive and receipt for subscriptions.

☞ Ex-Governor Moore arrived in our place on Tuesday last, in good health. He is on his way to North Alabama, to assist in the organization of the 12 new regiments called for under the late requisition of the Governor.

The Contrast.—Shortly after the commencement of this war, we wrote and published an article with the above caption, in which we, with great satisfaction, recorded the contrast between the Yankee government and our own. We showed that while speculation, fraud and robbery was going on at the North, from the highest government official down to the smallest contractor; our own government officers and agents were acting upon principles of rigid economy, and requiring the strictest accountability from contractors; and that the whole body of our people seemed animated by one impulse, and that impulse the highest order of liberality, self-sacrificing devotion and patriotism.

We have no change to note now, in the swindling, and fraudulent Yankee officers, agents and contractors—they seem rather to have improved by practice. But, alas, we have a great change and contrast to note, in the spirit and conduct of our own people. That high order of liberality, patriotism and chivalric devotion, seems to have given way to the base passion of avarice: and fraud, speculation and extortion, to self-sacrifice and benevolence. Debauchery, profanity and revelling prevail in our cities, while all over the country is heard one universal complaint of selfishness and extortion.

Individuals and nations change, but the great Ruler of the Universe is without variableness or shadow of turning. The same sins which brought the judgments of God upon the ancient Israelites, will bring them upon modern nations: and the same virtues and obedience, trust and dependence, will secure success, prosperity and blessing.

In the commencement of this war, success attended the Confederate armies—recently they have met with sad reverses. Is there not a cause?

Reader—you—do you feel, that by the practice of self-denial, every charitable virtue, and trust in God, you will strive to be like one of the ten righteous who might have saved a city, or will you be one of the Achans whose selfishness & sin, shall bring disaster, defeat and ruin to your country?

FORT DONELSON.—The Huntsville Democrat of Wednesday 19th says: "We learn that Messrs. Bragg and Dennis, of the Keith Troopers, from this county, reached here yesterday morning, having left Fort Donelson on the retreat last Sunday. They lost their horses and came on a steamboat. Three steamboats have 4 regiments of our soldiers & 5,000 Federal prisoners to Nashville. Pillow, Floyd and Buckner, with 12,000, escaped.

Look out for Good News.

The Charleston Mercury of the 20th says, "we have the assurance that, in another quarter, there will soon be warm work—this time begun by ourselves. For the present, we may not allude in more specific terms to the blow which is to be struck. We shall hear all about it, in good time, and the Yankees, too, we hope, to their cost."

Since the above, the Nashville Baptist of Saturday last says, they learn from the most undoubted authority, that Com. Hollis with the Manassas and 12 gun boats, passed up the river by Memphis and on by Columbus. This may be the blow alluded to. Whether or not, we cannot see why Com. Hollis may not shell and burn all the towns and cities from Cincinnati down, and the Yankees reminded of the old adage, that "they that live in glass houses ought not to throw stones."

LIEUT. JOHN FRANCIS and SERGT. MCDANIEL of the Pope Walker Guards, arrived in our town on Friday last and T. W. FRANCIS, Commissary of the 16th Regt., a day or two previous. The two former named gentlemen are authorized by Gen Smith to raise a number of recruits for their company. Any person wishing to volunteer will report himself to them: they return in 10 or 12 days.

The Past the Present and the Future.

Both sections of the country were doubtless somewhat mistaken in their calculations at the commencement of the present war. The North, up to the time of the battle of Manassas, greatly underrated the extent of the resistance they had to meet; and the South has since underrated the power of their enemies, and the gigantic efforts which would be put forth for their subjugation, as well as the amount of sacrifice of blood and treasure which their independence would cost After the battle of Manassas, the North went patiently to work, to prepare for what was before them, not permitting themselves, under all the stinging taunts of defeat, to be irritated into rash or imprudent action. The recent success of their fleets and gun boats, are the fruits of this policy, which we have not prepared the same kind of armament to meet. These disasters have aroused our people to a full sense *of their danger, and knowledge of their* weakest points, as well as a more just appreciation of the immense and almost incalculable sacrifices which will have to be made.

We must now "awake, arise, or be forever fallen" "The horse scents from afar the battle, the thunder of the Captains and the shouting;" and the reddened waters of the Cumberland invite to the field of blood—and nobly are our people responding.

But it is now manifest that if the war is continued purely on the defensive plan, our mode of operations must be greatly modified. Indefensible positions, on the coast and rivers must be abandoned; for while we stand on the defensive, it leaves the enemy at perfect liberty to choose the mode, the manner, the time and place of attack; and under no necessity to make an attack, until so fully prepared as to be morally certain of victory. Where large armies are congregated, they will have to be rendered perfectly invincible. We will have to submit to the sacrifice of all business except raising subsistence for the people and army, and to blocking up our rivers and tearing up our railroads. Minute men and guerrilla bands might be formed all over the country to harrass the enemy and cut off his supplies whenever he ventured into the interior. Elderly men, inspired by a sense of their wrongs, the remembrance of the heroic deeds of their revolutionary fathers, and ancient Roman valor in driving back the Cimbri, and the invincibility of Cæsar's greyheaded legions at Pharasalia, would join these bands to aid their sons in driving back the daring and ruthless foe to his northern den.

☞ Mr. S. Morris P. M. at Mount Niles is informed that no apology is necessary for the "shabby," paper, as he called it of his letter. Paper is scarce here as well as there. Every letter looks handsome to us that reads like his, thus—"Please find enclosed $2 which place to credit of——and *continue* your valuable paper," &c. &c.

☞ We are authorized to announce the HON. JOHN T. HEFFLIN, as a candidate for Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of St. Clair, Talladega, Randolph and Calhoun. Election on the first Monday in May next.

We invite the attention of Planters to the advertisements of E. L. Woodward & Co It may be well for those who may wish to sell a portion of their crop to meet pressing necessities, to embrace the opportunity. In view of blockaded ports, the exorbitant charges to be paid for river and ocean freights, when opened, if the ports are to be opened, and the pressure of a whole crop upon a deranged commerce—we confess that the prospect is not cheering for our great staple, until after the close of the war.

Great Regret the North.—The Northern papers represent that section to be "perfectly jubilant" over their late victories at Roanoke Island and Fort Donelson; and at the latter place, though they acknowledge the slaughter of their own men to have been terrific and frightful, yet they are said to be "frantic with joy" at the news of the Yankee victory. This is the people from whom we have been blamed for desiring a peaceable separation, and who expect by the most foul, tyrannical and brutal warfare, rapine and murder, to drive us back into the loving embrace of fraternal Union No wonder that death should have no terrors for many, when viewed as a safe asylum from such foul embrace.

☞ Our readers will doubtless be somewhat disappointed at the vagueness, uncertainty, and contradictory character of the news from Fort Donelson and Nashville. Never have our people passed such a week of anxiety and suspense as the past. The rumors and reports were of the most exaggerated, uncertain and contradictory character; and we are still, (Tuesday morning,) in a great state of doubt and uncertainty as to the loss on both sides at Fort Donelson, and the number of our men taken prisoners, the safety of some of the generals, &c. We give however the most probable and connected statement we can gather, and hope by to-morrow morning to obtain more definite information.

☞ Special attention is invited to the notice by Mr. John C. Francis in another column, requesting a meeting of the volunteers, who are now forming a company, at the court house on Wednesday next. It is hoped that none will be absent, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident.

We are informed that there is still room for several more volunteers, and would respectfully suggest to those who expect to volunteer, that they would do well to go with their neighbors and friends, and go into the service with officers of their own choosing rather than with strangers. Come one and all, and bring your friends with you.

Speculator.

Start not at the word, O ye man of exorbitant spirit. Your narrow soul has no room for *remorse*, your cold, brazen brow can never burn with *shame*, else ere now it had been scorched and blackened to disfiguration, perhaps had burned off a portion of the bump of *avarice* with which, you seem so well endowed.

It matters little to you, that our brave soldiers are suffering among the bleak hills of Virginia, or dying by scores on the unhealthy shores of the Gulf. Your only wish, aim, and intent is to "get a little more money." Your course of action is more to be abhorred and detested, than that pursued by Parrhasius, who bought the Olinthian captive; *and when he had him at his house*, put him to death with extreme torture and torment, the better by his example to express the pain and passions of his Prometheus, which he was then about to paint. *He* in excuse says "I'd rack thee though I knew,

A thousand lives were perishing in thine
What were ten thousand to a name like mine

Though this seems the quintessence of cruelty, your conduct is far more despicable. You are selling your country's honor, for gold, for by the tyrant speculation you are deterring thousands of Southern men from volunteering. They see nothing but starvation for their families, if they leave them. Think of our poor soldiers who are already in the tented field. They are fighting for you as well as themselves. They volunteered to defend you and yours as well as their own. They entrusted their loved ones, a precious, sacred trust, to your keeping, 'twas all the return they asked for their services. And how have you fulfilled that trust? Ah tremble! (as well thou mayest at the question. The wife almost widowed, the children almost orphaned, have been crushed by the iron-shod monster speculation. I know what I say, and the following facts will prove it. A poor woman went to a member of the relief committee asking aid as her children needed bread. The humane kind hearted man offered to sell corn to her at $1,00 per bushel, and only charged her four days plowing valueing her work at 25 cts. per diem. Was not that noble, how would that husbands heart rejoice, and expand with gratitude, when he learned his wife and little ones were so tenderly cared for. Another went to a man owing her husband, who was then in the army. He was to pay the debt in pork, after the meat was weighed out, he found there were two or three lbs more than the debt required. And the "Shylock" actually cut out the round of a hog to prevent paying too much, or crediting the lady.

Another asked relief of one of the committee. He replied that he would give her two dollars worth of provisions, or give the same amount to some one to move her out of the County. Another instance. A young man volunteered and went to Virginia. Leaving a note in the hands of a father or brother to collect. The debtor refused to pay up, and the young man obtained a furlough came home, and *at the point of the bowie-knife*, collected his just dues.

Were it not already so well known, I could add as another instance, in proof of the generosity and liberality of our citizens, the manner in which a certain cavalry company, that departed for the "War" not long since were mounted; or rather were *attempted* to be mounted, for we well know the effort proved a failure. I believe that the whole brotherhood of speculators are cowards, indeed I had a proof of it not long since. While one of our Regts. were stationed at Huntsville Ala. a certain nameless individual visited the camps, while there he saw a gentleman brought in handcuffed by order of his Captain. The gentleman was wealthy and influential and had allowed the Capt. to use his name as an incentive to others to join the Co., with the condition, that when company was formed, he would withdraw. His excuse for not going was that he had a large family of motherless children, and that it was impossible to leave them. He offered a negro girl worth $800 00, or $500 00 in money to any man who would take his place. After this Mr. Nameless, returned home he was relating the circumstance in my presence. He said "Now, if I had my business arranged, so that I could have stepped right in his place, and made $500 00 or that negro." He continued "I wish the Governor would draft the country, then perhaps I might get hired as a substitute by some rich man, *that might not wish to go*," I replied to him." If a man has not the courage and patriotism to go and fight for his country without wish or expectation of gain, he is not worthy the name of man." And I repeat it, he is not worthy the name of man. Speculation is the curse of our land. Does not the above furnish sufficient food for thought? Yes, and ground for action also. Look around upon our deserted land. See the work of your hands. There are thousands of our people suffering because of speculation. The women of the South are expected to manufacture clothing for their families, can they do it, when factory-thread is up to twice the usual price. 'Tis true we might take up the laborious process of carding and spinning our own cotton, but who is able to give $10,- for a pair of cards that heretofore have sold at 35 cts. Another item illustrating my remarks, I will give you a rather amusing one too. I noticed not long since, that some of our Southern friends were advertising Almanacs for sale at the reduced price 10 cts. Why my dear Sirs, the Yankees used to *give* us just as many as we would haul home. But you take advantage of our condition and using the hearts as well as the purses of our once happy people. Is it not enough that we have a fearful foe to contend against? No, ye too must crush us down. Like the vulture you feed upon the vitals of your victim, and like him, you will not cease unless driven off.

But I now direct my appeal to another class, to the true Southron, who mourns that his fellow-men have so debased themselves, I call upon you to suppress these villainous proceedings. Peaceably if possible, if not peaceably, *forcibly*. Arise, and burst the bands of quiet indulgence and submission which have so long enthralled you, claim your rights; and declare with one voice "These things *shall not* be longer endured. Think of fathers and brothers, who sacrificed health, safety, all endearing ties of home, that we might be free Remember their loved ones who depend on you for immediate protection, and suffer them no longer, to become the prey of the traitorous Speculator. You have it in your power to quell this outrage upon humanity, or with others to submit. Decide the course you will pursue.

EOLA.

"Ladies of Calhoun—Hear Me."

I have read and reread with considerable interest an article under the above caption, published in the last week's Republican, and subject to such a variety of construction, that in a strict and literal sense, I feel lost, and at my wits end, how properly to appreciate the amount of counsel, forethought, and wisdom, obviously designed to be conveyed by such a communication

All the gentler sex of the County are incorporated in this gruff, blunt, address,—embracing charges serious in character, yet groundless beyond controversy, when we take into consideration those who are enlightened in relation to the sentiments entertained by the party assailed,—but beyond the home circle, and the limits of the County, it might have a deleterious effect and perhaps result in unfavorable impressions in regard to our loyalty and *patriotism*.

We are charged with exhibiting an unworthy partiality and selfishness, in placing restrictions upon "iron-nerved young men," to deter them from performing duties, which they owe not only, to themselves, posterity, and our boasted institutions, but to God, and our native land.

Since the commencement of this struggle, a cloud of considerable magnitude has been gathering, and concentrating, its elements of power over our fair and once happy country and bursting with the fury of an avalanche, or mighty conflagration, is destined seemingly to consume everything in its onward march of destruction: we instinctively shrink back with feelings akin to horror, when we contemplate a possible future picture.

We know a force superior to that composing our brave fathers, brothers and sons is gathering along our border, and unless very energetic measures are at once inaugurated by establishing a military force able to cope with the enemy, our friends will be overpowered, and carnage, bloodshed, and butchery brought to our own homes.

Charge us not then, with keeping a single man from honour and duty, when we have and do continually encourage them with all the power we possess heartily, and speedily, to engage in this work.

Those whom we honour and love are already engaged, or enrolling, and we have too much regard for the welfare of those still undecided, to counsel them to remain here in *shame* and *disgrace*, when their strong arms are so necessary at this favorable moment, to strike a Blow for *freedom*. *Beyond question*, the man who falters now, will obtain his reward, when the future history of our country is written.

DEAR EDITOR:—My heart is sad, for I have to record the death of a true brother and a faithful friend.—Behold what havoc the scythe of time makes among the human race; it snatched from our midst a good man, a true christian and a brave soldier. MR. JOHN P. MANNING, 22 years of age, a member of the Choccolocco Rifles is no more. He was engaged in the Donelsville fight, received a severe wound in the left leg; which subsequently had to be amputated. He was slowly recovering from this loss; when he was chained to his couch by an attack of typhoid fever, to rise no more.—He departed this life, Saturday the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. while we deeply mourn his loss; for he was good and true; we find consolation in the conviction that he sacrificed his life at the altar of his country, and was loved and respected by every member of company H.

As a tribute of respect, friendship and esteem, these parting lines are dictated to his memory by A FRIEND.

Camp 16th Regt. Ala Vol's.
February 9th, '62.

CLAY, DEKALB COUNTY, ALA Feb. 8th 1862.

MR. J. F. GRANT—DEAR SIR:—Having noticed an article in your most excellent and valuable paper, some time since; stating that Dekalb county was all right; it put me to studying about the condition of Dekalb and its situation at this time. It is very true sir, that there has left several companies of volunteers from this County—it will be safe to say, at least 8 full companies of the right kind of material has already gone in defence of their country, their homes, and their families; and two other companies are in progress, under the influence of Lynch & Malone, and besides all these, there has gone at least one full company to companies in other counties. Three cheers for the brave boys of Dekalb.

But Mr. Editor, there is a class behind, in whose praise I dare not speak; a party that cried aloud for straight out secession, and when Secession came, and war with it, where do we see them? Some of them are at home yet, and I believe that some of them are doing more harm or injury to our institutions, or at least as much as Yankeedom. Some of them who have small families, and are in ordinary circumstances, are still at home speculating on horses, pork, bacon, beef, salt, thread, leather, iron, wheat, flower, and many other articles of necessities and comforts of life, both for the war and home consumption. Very ordinary brown jeans is selling at 1 dollar per yard, and I have been told by creditable persons, that one man sold hog heads and hoslets at 6 cents per pound to a volunteer's wife. Well Mr. Editor, I do not know that I err much if I was to say that other things were selling in proportion: if any man will look at the 6th chapter of 1 Timothy and 10th verse, he will see the cause of all evil. Now Sir, if it is right for men to be distilling up such quantities of grain as are being done in this county, and to speculate on families and widows and orphans of volunteers, this county may be all right, and if that is wrong, there is some evil in this county. The volunteers have a right to expect their families will be cared for and well provided for. They are fighting the battles of those that have stayed at home, as well as their own. They suffer through cold and rain, both night and day to protect us at home, as well as themselves, and yet I hear some of them say, they have not had a *bite of meat in their house in five* ten and twenty days, and plenty in the country too. Well Mr. Editor, I am to some extent guilty myself, but my wrongs will not justify another's. God save our country and people.

English Feeling for the South—An Abolitionist's View.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, writes the following interesting letter, under date of the 22d January:

In one month from this day, certainly in less than two months, the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by the Governments of France and England, and these Governments will but register the voice of the people so far as that voice can be distinguished. The pressure is too strong to be resisted. Interest and policy alike compel this recognition, and it will be accompanied by the opening of the blockade of the Southern ports. If you intend to resist, you cannot be too speedy in your preparations The fortifications of New York harbor must be mounted with the heaviest artillery, in readiness. Mr. Steven's battery may not be seaworthy, but it can surely be anchored in the Narrows, and Col. Colt will undoubtedly be too happy to cover the whole bottom of the channel with submarine batteries

Will you resist? In a word, will there be war? If not, the humiliation of our country will be complete. If you fight, it will be with tremendous odds and against appalling difficulties There was a time when the State of New York alone could have taken Canada, and when her disaffected people would have gladly raised the Stars and Stripes. That time, I believe, has passed. For ten years the Canadians have had no cause of complaint against their Government and institutions, and the British Empire has no where a more loyal people. Irishmen, in Canada as elsewhere, deplore the condition of their native land, on this account they have no love for the British Government; but Irishmen everywhere have the instinct of loyalty. In the North, they fight for the Government at Washington; in the States to which they belong and the Confederacy. Constituting two-thirds of the rank and file of the British army, they fight bravely for a Government which for the last three centuries has oppressed and plundered their native land.—They will do the same in Canada, where they have few causes for dissatisfaction, and enjoy rights they could not have in Ireland.

But how will it be in Ireland? There is no manner of doubt that the great mass of the Irish people are disloyal; but there is no way in which such disloyalty can find effective action. Gulliver bound was not more powerless. Ireland is bound, disarmed and paralyzed. America is too far off to give her any aid. Ten thousand men safely landed on her shores, with a hundred thousand stand of arms, might raise a formidable rebellion but the end would be all the same. Suppose the country conquered, and held for three months, it would yet be surrendered and relieved. Ireland has nothing to hope from America—too distant, and with too small a naval force. And all this time, you observe, it is America must aid Ireland, for Ireland cannot help America. There is but one Power in the world that can give independence to Ireland, and that is France, and it is convenient for France, just now to act with England.

No, America has no hope beyond herself. Even Russia, her most likely and reliable ally, deserts her in this juncture. The Czar advises her to make peace with the South, and peace means dismemberment of her great empire. So far as I can see, America must either retire from her present contest, defeated and humiliated, or she must enter upon one of the most terrible struggles which the history of mankind may ever record. I see no other way No concessions, however humble, will be of any avail.

The Confederate Government will be acknowledged if it be in existence three months longer, and the Southern ports will be opened.

"Whatever sympathy the English have ever had for the North has been on account of slavery; but as the Government and Constitution are pledged to the maintenance where it exists, they do not see that the success of the North will promote abolition so they care very little about it. As a moral and religious question, the abolition sympathy is with the free States; but politically; Englishmen are more inclined to favor the South; conservatives, because they are glad to see the Democratic system discredited, and a dangerous power broken up, and radicals, because they think the South has as good a right to choose its own Government now as the colonies had eighty years ago."

RECOGNITION.

In the New York *Herald*, of the 8th, we find a letter from its London correspondent, in which it is authoritatively announced that England and France have finally agreed to apply the public law of Europe to our cis-Atlantic affairs. The recognition of the South by these Powers will be followed by results which will amply compensate for the Roanoke disaster.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Expenses of The War and Issue of Treasury Notes.

The editor of the New York *Express* Hon JAMES BROOKS, is at Washington, and speaks his mind freely of what is going on there. The following, from a late letter to the *Express*, in relation to the expenses of the Government, and the issue of inconvertible Treasury notes, will attract attention:

"As my idea of patriotism is, to proclaim the truth when the truth alone (even though frightful) can do no good, and though the proclamation of that truth may be temporarily harmful—I even feel it a duty to write, in order to wake up the country to the fact, that the expenditures of this Government are now so stupendous that they must break the country down, *unless the taxation is immediate*.—But this statement of a fact in terms so general is not enough alarming to wake up the country, or the Ways and Means Committee, unless I particularize, as well as generalize Hence, I must add, that for the four or six preceding weeks, *the expenditures of the Government have been full three millions every day and that the week ending Saturday for last week they averaged nearly four millions every day!* It is true, very true, that in the Treasury Department they are making money fast, very fast—and that they could make it faster if on the present plates it could be printed faster—but it is not the less true that they are not making it half as fast as needed—and if the expenditures are to be four millions *per diem*, only some eight or ten cylinder Hoe's press can make the money as fast as it will be needed.—The Secretary of the Treasury signs warrants as slowly as possible. The certificates from the Treasury are issued as slowly as possible. The Auditors do not hurry; the big contractors are scarcely attended to, and only the more immediate and pressing necessities are provided for—but, notwithstanding all this, the Treasury Paper Mint cannot half supply the demand on the Treasury for its paper money.—Hence the increasing discount on Treasury certificates."

THE DASHINGEST EXPLOIT OF ALL.

One night last week, gallant Capt. John H. Morgan, with nine picked men and a good guide, passed beyond Green River into the dominions of old Abe for the purpose of burning an important bridge on the Lebanon and Campbellsville road, nine miles only from the former place. This was done successfully. The bridge was fired and wholly destroyed. Then Capt. Morgan turned his course to a telegraph office in that vicinity, on the line between Louisville and Gen. Thomas' division of the Federal army. Reaching the office they surprised the guard, an officer and ten men, whom they captured. Then he sent a message to Gen. Buell, at Louisville, informing that distinguished gentleman of his whereabouts, and apologizing for carrying the telegraphic apparatus he had seized into "Dixie," as he intended doing. After which, first removing the batteries and other telegraphic materials, he fired the office, and returned to camp with eleven prisoners, two negroes taken in the enemy's camp, and 17 horses branded "U. S," and all without the loss of a man. A son of Gov. Johnson was in the scout. Glorious John Morgan! —*Louisville*, (*Ky.*) *Courier, Feb. 5.*

"Gentlemen, are You Ready?"

"Gentlemen, are You Ready?" is the curt, momentous query which is the immediate summons to the practitioners of the duello to face the danger or which calls on each to brace all his nerve and manhood to confront death and his foe, who stands before him—to practice all his skill and presence of mind.

The men on the frontiers of the Confederacy, by land and sea, are now opposed to deadly foes. Any day—to-morrow, next week, the week after—our foes may face us, and we must fight "for land and life, for child and wife."—"*Gentlemen, are You Ready?*" If the enemy land to-morrow, are you ready, each and all of you, to confront him? Are your arms in order—have you all arms of some sort? Are you perfect in the drill? Have you made up your minds to death or victory?

Are you prepared to fall in at once and face the foe to the death, or will you run hither and thither, knowing neither your corps nor your commander, preparing your arms and wasting the precious time in which we might be saved, in getting ready? —"*Gentlemen, are You Ready?*"—*Mobile Ad.*

☞ "Hernico," writes to the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, thus describes the scene, upon the reception of the dead body of O. Jennings Wise, by his father:

"Just at nightfall, yesterday, the remains of O. JENNINGS WISE, Capt. COLES, and Lieut. SALDON, reached this city. A large procession accompanied the hearses from the depot Gen. Wise was deeply moved when he saw the dead body of his son. The coffin being opened, he kissed the cold face many, many times, and then, with folded arms, stood gazing at it for nearly half an hour in tearless silence. At last he turned away with these words, "Farewell, my brave boy; you died in my cause." Well might he say "my cause," for never has son so worshipped a father as did this fallen hero."

Spies and Traitors.

Information has been received from a source of undoubted reliability, that two spies had been trusted with the confidence of the Secretary of War, Mr. Benjamin, and to whose care private dispatches and letters had been committed for delivery, to certain parties within the Federal lines, and more particularly in Washington city, have turned traitors. One of them is said to have conveyed information to the enemy of great importance, and to have been the means of the incarceration in loathsome prisons of some of the most worthy citizens of Virginia, who unluckily lived within reach of the Federal lines.

One of these spies, of the name of "Duncan," (assumed, it is supposed,) information is said to have been carried North of the condition of all our inland and coast defences.

He is said to be one of the emissaries of the notorious detective of Washington, Allen, who is employed as chief spy of the Lincoln Government.—This man draws upon the failing treasury of Lincoln for money to any amount, and, if remonstrated with as to the extent of his drafts, he throws into the face of Lincoln a threat to leave him to the tender mercies of the secessionists of Washington and Maryland.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Pikes! Pikes!

Governor Brown has issued an address to the mechanics of Georgia, calling upon them in the name of our country's welfare, to make pikes and huge side knives to arm ten thousand men with next month. A pattern of such as he wants can be had on application to the Ordnance Office at Milledgeville.

This is what we have long wanted. We almost wish every musket in the Confederacy was in the bottom of the ocean and no chance to get any more.

We must cease trying to defend places which our armament can't defend, and with means that are inadequate. We must give up every seaport or river town that an iron clad gunboat can reach, and meet the vandals on land with *pikes*. Then we shall triumph.—*Atlanta Con.*

Nashville.

The reports from Nashville and Fort Donelson have been as changeable as the wind. Some have been the wildest and most extravagant, in their character, while others apparently reasonable, have been equally untrue.

For a few days, it has been a pretty generally received opinion in many parts of the country, that Nashville had capitulated. It was so reported by Dr. Eve at Augusta, and by others; and so general was it reported, that we were almost persuaded that it was true, though we could never see any reason for it; and were very loth to believe it.

We have had no direct information from Nashville in several days. We understand there are heavy land slides on the Railroad between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, and that there is no railroad communication between these points. The papers at Nashville, we believe, are all suspended, and also that the telegraph and Express Offices are removed from it. Nearly a week ago, we engaged a competent and reliable gentleman to write us, and telegraph us specially every day, of the progress of affairs, but we have not received a line from him. We understand the Government has complete control of the lines every way from Nashville and will not suffer any information concerning the operations of the army to pass out—which may be wise; if it will serve in any degree to advance our cause, we are content, and we know that all our patriotic readers will cheerfully bear with it.—*Atlanta Con. Feb. 25.*

☞ We learn from the Jacksonville Republican, that Mr. J. C. Francis, who was wounded in the battle at Drainsville, is now in the act of raising a company for the defence of Alabama. Mr. Francis is an educated and high-toned gentleman, and eminently worthy of the position he aspires to. We trust that he will meet with little difficulty in persuading the brave boys of old Calhoun to rally under the standard of our country in this, the darkest hour of the revolution.—*Selma Reporter.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Jas. P. Taylor, of Carter County, a son of Rev. N. G. Taylor, has invented a most formidable weapon in the shape of a rifled carbine which may be discharged forty times per minute. The loads are contained in slides which move from right to left—every pull of the trigger presenting a fresh load to the barrel. As many of the slides, containg ten or fifteen loads, as can be conveniently carried on the person, may be successively and rapidly discharged. The gun was exhibited in our office Saturday, and was also submitted to the inspection of Col. Leadbetter, and other military gentlemen. We have not heard the opinion of others, but from our limited mechanical knowledge, we think it may, with little information, fulfill the expectations of the inventor, and be made the most efficient and destructive weapon known to modern warfare. The inventor is but 17 years of age, and this first effort of his inventive genius certainly gives promise of great future usefulness.—*Knoxville Register.*

The provisional government of Kentucky has changed the name of Wolf County Kentucky, to Zollicoffer, as a tribute to the lamented patriot who fell at the battle of Fishing Creek.

The President of the Confederate States has issued a proclamation appointing Friday next, the 28th day of February, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. It is earnestly hoped that the people generally may observe the day as a day of fasting and in truth.

In connection with the Proclamation mentioned above, the Rev. Mr. Perry has appointed religious services in the Methodist church this place.

Col. John H. Forney, of the 10th Ala. arrived in our place last night. We have not yet ascertained the fact since our paper went to press.

Patriotic letter from Rev. O. R. Blue.

We call attention to the following letter of the Rev. O. R. Blue, of Tuscaloosa, to his father-in-law, this city. It breathes throughout a spirit of patriotism that commends it to favor with all who are now struggling to maintain our national independence.—*Ala.*

TUSCALOOSA, Feb. 11th, 1862.

My Dear Father:—I would have written long ago, but that I have been expecting, since last fall, to see you all.—We expected to be in Montgomery before Conference, but we were disappointed in getting off. Then we packed up to come immediately after Conference, and came to Tuscaloosa, but after going some eight miles I was taken so ill, I had to return. After that we made several efforts, but were Providentially hindered every time, until we gave it up for the present, hoping to come over in March when I started for General Conference. But now I know not at what hour my family may leave for the east, as I have made up my mind to start for the war. I have done all that in one way, to help the country ever since the war began, but now that the cloud grows dark, and the perils increase, I feel that I must give myself to the holy cause. Had we continued to gain ground and met with no reverses, I could have gone on in the usual course and given encouragement, money and prayers as heretofore; but now I feel that personal sacrifice and peril must be added. I am not acting under a hasty impulse, but calmly and in the fear of God, and I trust life and all in His hands who has never yet ceased to be gracious to me. A calm survey of all my connection with this revolution brings up nothing of regret, nothing that I would not do again; and I determined, from the first, that it should cost me something, & if need be, everything, and that resolve I mean to keep. I find, too, every day since it has been known here that I am going, that others are influenced to go with me.

I have a first-rate Sharp's rifle, one hundred ball cartridges, and the same number of rifle shell, none of which I hope shall be wasted. I shall take a good supply of Testaments also, and hope never to forget my ministerial calling, though not going as Chaplain.—How long I shall be gone I am not able now to say, but I hope until our land is free from the tread of the invader, and our eternal separation from the infamous Yankee nation a fixed fact. And if in the Providence of God I shall not come back, I trust I shall not die in vain.

I can form no settled plan in regard to my family as yet—that must be left for further thought—but I think that, in my absence, Ann and the children would be better satisfied over in East Alabama.

I am better pleased with the spirit of the people here for the last few days than ever before. Our reverses have brought out a more lofty patriotism, and kindled a sterner determination to fight it out to the end, than has ever been shown since the beginning of the war.

I shall leave all my books in such shape that they can be understood; and, as I owe no accounts, my affairs will give no trouble in any event.

I will write again if possible, before I start. Love to all.

Yours, affectionately,

RUFUS.

CONGRESSMEN AND "ARMY WORMS"—It is doubtless true that the Provisional Congress in failing to repeal or suspend for the war, its idle and obnoxious revenue tariff, is strengthening some of the most gigantic monopolies in the country, and directly feeding the manufacturing harpies clustered about the city. The paper mill here has divided for three months' profit, one hundred per cent, the profits being four times their capital for the year; the woolen mill here made one hundred per cent; the cotton mills are coining money, and the whiskey distilleries are absolutely unable to calculate their enormous profits. Here as everywhere else, the manufacturers and "army worms" are exacting everything the necessities of the country can pay, and their interests have found in Congress defenders and apologists strong enough to refuse and defeat every attempt to repeal or suspend the tariff and open our ports to the trade of Europe.—*Richmond Examiner.*

We were pleased to receive a visit in our office on Saturday evening from Gen. R. G. Earle of Calhoun. Gen. Earle arrived in our city Saturday evening by the Ala. & Tenn. cars, on his way to Montgomery, to report a cavalry company to the Secretary of War from Calhoun.

Gen. Earle's presence in the city was most opportune, for as soon as the alarm of fire was given Saturday evening, he, with a degree of daring highly commendable mounted upon the roof of Col. Weaver's dwelling, and to his daring, to a great measure, was not only the dwelling of Col. Weaver but a large portion of our city, saved from flames.

We earnestly hope the government will receive Gen. Earle's company, for we know he will render the country essential service.

The Happy Family—The Northwest Already Threatens to Cut Loose From New England.

The New Haven (Conn.) Register, of a late date, has the following article:

A Western writer suggests that the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan *unite* in establishing and immense cannon foundary with a view to lake defences.

We agree with the Providence Post, that "once let the Western States begin to form a Union for the purposes of mutual defence, no matter what may be the special and immediate object, and they begin what, in twenty years or so, will develope into a Western Independency." This must not be permitted.—The West is injured, no doubt, more than the South by the blockade of the Mississippi River. Freights on her products to the sea coast are enormously increased, and there is no possibility of transporting the immense supplies.—Once the West unites for defence, and it will go down the Mississippi, we of the East cannot help ourselves.

On which the Chicago Post comments as follows:

The idea of a Western Independency is only consistent with the previous disruption of the present Union. And if the newspapers of Rhode Island and Connecticut can see so far into the future that there will arise a time when a "Western Independency" will arrive, they make themselves ridiculous by saying that such an event must not be permitted.

The dissolution of the Union, the separation of the slaveholding States and their erection into an independent Confederacy, will not be the last of the rebellion if successful. The Union once dissolved by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, will be but the beginning of a new strife. The remaining States cannot be expected to hold together permanently thereafter. The West will hardly suffer herself to be taxed nearly the full value of her products for the mere transportation of her products to the seaboard when the Mississippi will afford her an outlet at a very small charge; nor will the West sacrifice their own interest by purchasing goods at the East, through the basis of an extravagantly high tariff, when along the border of the Ohio and Mississippi they can purchase the manufactures of the Old World, taxed with a mere nominal tariff. But these are subjects which should not be debated now, and the papers of New England, by their anxiety on this subject, betray a fear of the results of this war, which is not becoming in them, particularly when New England, by her tariff, and intense feelings upon the subject of slavery, has furnished the only pretexts that the Southern traitors have been able to offer as an apology for their treason. The West furnishes the fighting men and the bread and meat to feed them with,—New England furnishes the contractors and the shoddy. Is not the West justified by the experience of the past in asking for an armory an arsenal, and defences on her lakes? Should a war break out, the West should have means at hand to repel invasion, by arming her own sons.

Latest News.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Sewara's Reply to Lyons on the Stone Blockade.

Says Federals will Remove Obstructions After Rebellion is Suppressed.

The Nashville Ordered to Quit Southampton.

The Sumter Engages the Tuscarora!

Special to the Advertizer and Register.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.

Northern papers have been received here, giving highly interesting intelligence from Europe, which I hasten to transmit you.

English papers publish Secretary Seward's reply to Lord Lyons remonstrance against the Stone Blockade. In apology for this method of blockading Harbors he says that the scheme was not devised for the purpose of permanently injuring any harbor on the coast. Without conceding that such permanent destruction of any harbor would be unjustifiable, Seward further says that it will be the duty of the Federal Government to remove the obstructions placed by its order, after the suppression of the rebellion.

The English Government has ordered the Confederate steamer Nashville to leave Southampton, and has given notice that hereafter no Northern or Southern war vessel will be allowed to remain in an English port longer than twenty-four hours.

It was rumored in London that the Confederate steamer Sumter had engaged the Tuscarora off Algiers—with what result is not stated.

Important from Charleston!

Escape of Confederate Captain from Port Royal!

His Report of the Enemy's Designs!

Savannah to be Attacked this Week!

[*Special Dispatch to the Mobile News*]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.

A launch from a Federal cruiser captured a Confederate schooner laden with rice on Friday of last week, in Bull's Bay.

The Captain of the schooner succeeded in effecting his escape, and has just arrived here.

He reports that the Federals told him that they intended to capture and destroy Savannah during the present week, and that soon after they designed to attack Charleston.

The general impression here is that Savannah and the railroad connecting that city with Charleston, will be simultaneously attacked this week.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 21.

Lieut. Dubuercron, of the 14th Mississippi regiment, who was at the battle of Fort Donelson, arrived here last night, and gives the following account of the battle:

On Sunday the enemy were reported in sight of the Fort. Our forces numbered from 13,000 to 15,000, embracing one or two regiments of cavalry, and four field batteries. On Monday morning the sharpshooters of the enemy opened fire, in connection with the artillery on our left, and continued throughout the day. The battle continued on Thursday and Friday, but was little more than an artillery duel, with fights between skirmishers. There was but little loss on our side. On Friday the gunboats opened a tremendous fire upon the Fort, which continued throughout the day without intermission. On Saturday morning the Confederate forces were ordered at three o'clock, and formed in line of battle.—The fight raged from the centre to the left and soon became general. A desperate battle ensued. We took seven or eight cannon, and two or three hundred prisoners. The latter were not recaptured by the enemy. Our success continued uninterupted throughout the day. One of the enemy who was taken prisoner, stated that the Yankee forces amounted to fifty thousand, and had been reinforced thirty thousand, making eighty thousand in all. Upon the strength of this report, Gen. Buckner raised the white flag, and proposed to capitulate. As firing was resumed it was supposed that the terms were not accepted.

Our loss in killed is estimated at from three to five hundred, and the wounded at from twelve to fifteen hundred. The latter were removed to Dover.

The Confederates were commanded by Gens. Pillow, Floyd, Buckner and Bushrod Johnson, all of whom behaved with the greatest gallantry and coolness.

The reported capture of 15,000 prisoners is supposed to be greatly exaggerated as stragglers in squads, companies, and batallions, escaped during Saturday night under cover of darkness. In this way, nearly one third of Floyd's Brigade escaped. Buckner is reported to have escaped also, but the safety of Pillow and Bushrod Johnson has not been definitely ascertained.

NORFOLK, Feb 21.

The Yankees ascended the Chowan river to Winton again yesterday, with several gunboats and a large number of troops. The Confederates opened a heavy fire upon them, killing and wounding quite a number. Some of the Yankees landed and burned the town.—The Southerners retired. Our loss is said to be two men and two horses. C. H. Foster was among the Yankees killed.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.

Official intelligence has been received here that Gen. Price has fought a battle recently near the Arkansas line, killing seven hundred of the Yankees and losing only one hundred Confederates.

MEMPHIS, Feb 20.

Gov. Harris has issued his proclamation calling out the militia. Tennessee now has 77 regiments in the field, and the Confederate Government calls for 32 more.

An attack is expected on Columbus daily. Gen. Beauregard will defend it at all hazards.

Gunboats are reported at Clarkville.—It is reported that, if sufficient force can be collected in time to defend the city. There will be a fight in the vicinity shortly.

Our loss at Fort Donelson, during the four days fight, was 1,000; that of the enemy 6000.

LATER.—Some Yankee gunboats went up the Tennessee river to Eastport, Miss., seven miles from Iuka, to-day. They returned this afternoon.

STILL LATER.—The latest advices state that Nashville was not occupied by the Yankees up to Friday night. It is thought that Buell, with a portion of his army, will reach there on Monday. Gen. Johnston is reported at Murfreesboro, where he has been joined by Gen. George Crittenden.

MEMPHIS, Feb 19.

A despatch from Fort says fighting commenced at Boston Mountain to-day (?) at two o'clock—Col. Herbert, of Louisianna, commanding our forces.—Only one Missouri regiment engaged.

The seventh Iowa regiment was cut to pieces. Federal loss 700. Our loss 100.

The Federals were repulsed. They have since been reinforced, and desperate fighting is expected.

Gen. McCulloch is moving rapidly. He issued a proclamation to the Arkansians, and they will have nobly responded.

Late advices indicate that a Confederate force of eighty thousand men will be speedily collected at Nashville, and that that place is to be held at all hazards.

The President has telegraped General Johnson to hold the State of Tennessee at all hazards for forty-eight hours—that reinforcements to the extent of 30,000 to 40,000 men are on the way.

Latest from Mobile.

Passengers on the Steamer L'Grande, who arrived here yesterday evening, [Sunday] and who left Mobile on Thursday, informed us that it was reported when they left Mobile, that the Federals had demanded the surrender of Mobile by Saturday night last.—*Selma Sent. 23d.*

COLUMBUS

Gen Polk issued orders yesterday that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up, and the bridges burnt—which order was obeyed and by this time the work of destruction is complete on a great part of the road.

A rumor prevails on the streets this afternoon, that Polk was preparing to evacuate Columbus to-morrow, remove all the guns, etc., and demolish the fortifications.

The forces at New Madrid and Fort Pillow, together with the Columbus troops, are to repair to Memphis, and make a stand—making an army of about 50,000 men.

ARKANSAS.

Yesterday morning Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, issued a proclamation, drafting into immediate service every man in the State subject to military duty, to respond within twenty days.

Attention Tom Walker Dragoons,

I have received marching orders from the Adj. General—all the members of the company will report for orders at the master ground at beat No. 22, on Friday next. R. G. EARLE, Capt.

Feb. 26, 1862.

For the Republican.

TIME WILL TELL.

Oh, Time will tell of wonderous things,
Of many a changing scene:
Twill waft us with unfailing wings
Thro' gloom, thro' joys serene.
The sad or gay, the bound or free,
Unwary may to-morrow see
What never yet hath been.
The lurking eye may keenly scan;
The tongue may loudly rail;
But faithfully of man to man,
Oh! time will tell the tale.

Time only tells how true the heart
Thro' every change can hold;
Tho' smiling lips will joys impart,
And tender thoughts unfold.
When won the prize for which we aim,
How oft that love-enkindled flame,
Grows cheerless, wan, and cold—
When beauty charms not as before,
Nor longer can prevail.
How changeful is the valued store
Leave *time to tell the tale!*

Oh! time will tell a truthful tale
Of happiness—of woe:
In turn rejoice—in turn bewail,
Hast every heart below.
In radiant youth, in mellow'd age,
We read on time's unerring page
Life's history as we go:
'Tis but a frail uncertain barque,
Borne by a breath—a gale—
To gain that bright eternal ark:
Oh! time will tell the tale.

FRANCISCO.

Mobile Point, January 23d, 1862.

Receipt List.

FROM FEB. 13, TO Feb. 27, 1862.

E. D. Allen,	$2
Miss L. Hughes,	2
John M. Bagley,	1
Mrs M T Miller,	1
Thompson Teague,	2
I W Collier,	1
Marcel Collier,	1
R T Dowdle,	2
Newton Walden,	1
John Ford,	2
O Heflin,	2
John Walker,	2
Mrs L. Assup,	2
E M Clark,	2
S. Liggonds,	2
Alex Wilson,	2
James C Hughes,	2
Henry Howle,	2
John Cranston,	1
Mrs. C. Kennley,	1
W Busby,	2
F Ross,	2
Wm. Blythe,	1
W J Johns,	2 50
John Pollard,	2
John Bond, Sr.,	2
E M S Garrett,	1
F. Young,	2
S T Crow,	2
A N Stewart,	1
A S Saxon,	1
P. Williams,	2
J Crankfield,	2
J Spencer,	2
P H Tarwater, new sub,	2
J B Clark,	3 50
W D Burton,	2
Thos Assup,	2
S O Block,	2
Wm Champion,	1
B S Woods,	2
R J Morris,	2
Wm H Pennel,	2

COTTON!

L. Woodward & Co. have orders for 200 Bales of Cotton, for which the highest price will be paid.

The State of Alabama, }
DeKalb County. }

Probate Court. Special Term. February 17, 1862.

THOMAS Bradford Patton, Mary A Brown, wife of Stephen Y Brown, formerly Patton, Salina West, wife of D West, and Narcissa Patton, children and heirs at law of George E Patton, late of said county, deceased:

You will please hereby take notice, that Joseph Edwards, Sheriff and ex officio administrator of the Estate of said deceased, this day filed his petition in the Probate Court of DeKalb county, praying for an allotment of dower to Sarah Patton, widow of said deceased, out of a certain tract of land, to wit: the south west quarter of section 10, Fraction at Township 4, Range 5, east in the Coosa Land District, situated in said county; and the 26th day of March next is set for the hearing of said petition, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon in said county, when and where you may attend and contest the same if you see proper—this 17th day of February, 1862. R. ESTES, Judge

of the Probate Court of said county.

Feb. 27, 1862.—4t.—$7 50.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair Co.

Office of the Register in Chancery for the 38th Chancery District, Northern Division of the State of Alabama.

Wiley C. Dawson, Vs. Cicero D. Simmons, James R. Jones and Bennett Oldham.	RULES before the Register, Monday, February 17, 1862.

THE Complainant by his Solicitor, comes and moves the Register, now here, for an order of publication against Cicero A Simmons, non resident Defendant in the above stated case, and it appearing to the Register from the statements in the bill, (which is sworn to) that the said Defendant, Cicero A Simmons is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and that the particular place of his residence is unknown, and that said Defendant Cicero A. Simmons is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register of the 38th Chancery district Northern Division, State of Alabama, that said defendant, Cicero A. Simmons, answer or demur to said bill of complaint before the third monday in April 1862, or said bill will be taken as confessed by him. It is further ordered by the Register aforesaid that this order be published with as little delay as may be, once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun and State Alabama, and that a copy of this order be posted upon the door of the Court House of the County of St. Clair and State of Alabama, within twenty days from the day of making this order.

EDMUND GOODE, Special Register
38th Ch. Dis., North Div. Ala.

Attention Volunteers!!

NOTICE is hereby given to all who recently volunteered to form a company for three years or the war, to meet at the Court house in Jacksonville, on wednesday next the 5th day of March, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

A punctual attendance of all is earnestly requested as prompt and energetic action is imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the times. JOHN C. FRANCIS.

Feb. 27, 1861.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for three certain promissory notes given by the undersigned to James O. McCullers; one for fifty dollars due 25th Dec. 1861, one for one hundred dollars, due 25th Dec. 1862, and one for one hundred dollars, due 25th Dec. 1863. The consideration for which said notes were given has not been complied with, and I am determined not to pay them, unless compelled by law.

JAMES W. REAVES.

Feb. 27, 1862.—4t.

Attention 22d Regiment.

THE officers and all the soldiers within the Military age of the above named Regiment, will meet at Jacksonville on the 8th day of March next. Each soldier is requested to have a gun, in good order, or give his reasons for not having one, for the purpose of Regimental drill, and preparing to meet our common enemy, that is invading our country. The ladies will please turn out, and encourage by their smiles and presence our efforts to organize and place our country under Military discipline.

J. A. STEVENSON, Col.

POSTAGE!

ALL persons indebted for postage are requested to call at the Office and settle their dues on or before Saturday next.

WM. T. ALEXANDER, P. M.

Feb. 27, 1862.

Attention 97th Regiment.

THE officers and privates of the 97th Reg't A. M., are hereby notified to meet at Fair Play, on Friday the 21st day of March, 1862 for the purpose of review. Each soldier is required to have a gun in good order, or give his reasons for not doing so.

The officers and noncommissioned officers are required to meet on the day previous for the purpose of inspection and drill.

W. R. PERKLE, Col.

Feb. 27, 1862.

A Glorious Victory

Can only be secured by a united effort of the whole people. To contribute to this effort the undersigned propose to raise a volunteer company for service in the army of the Confederate States for three years or during the war.—Able bodied men desiring to enter the service can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to either of the undersigned.

Uniforms and equipments will be furnished Captains of companies organizing for the war and that desire to unite in forming a regiment, will please address us at Gadsden, Ala.

ISAAC P. MORAGNE,
THOS. BERRY,
ROBT. B. KYLE,
H. W. PICKENS.

Gadsden, Feb. 17, 1862.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.

THE undersigned proposes to raise a company, under the late requisition of the Governor, for 3 years or the war. Those willing to volunteer will please report their names at once, as it is desirable to act promptly, organize, elect officers and be mustered in service ASAP. Lists may be found in my hands and the with Jonathan Phillips, David Acozer and C. W. P. Phillips.

HENRY McBEE.

Feb. 27, 1862.

Attention Alexandria Guards.

You will meet at Alexandria on Saturday next for the purpose of making arrangements to leave for the seat of war on Tuesday 25th inst., as we have received marching orders from Colonel Blount. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

S. B. McCLELLAN, Capt.

Notice.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below for the purpose of Assessing the Tax for 1862.

Pre. No. 18, Pine Thicket Satur. March 1st.
" 19, Phipps' Monday, " 3
" 20, Court ground, Tues. " 4
" 9, Ladiga, Wednesday, " 5
" 8, Walker's shop, Thurs. " 6
" 7, Court ground, Friday " 7
" 22, court ground, Saturday " 8
" 6, Gore's Store, Monday " 10
" 2, Alexandria, Tuesday " 11
" 5, Polkville, Wednesday " 12
" 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur " 13
" 4, Mackeys, Friday " 14
" 13, Oxford, Saturday " 15
" 3, Jacksonville, Monday " 17
" 10, Rabbit Town, Tuesday " 18
" 11, White Plains, Wed'y " 19
" 12, Yoe's X Roads, Thurs " 20
" 14, Sugar Hill, Friday " 21
" 15, Ponell's, Saturday " 22
" 1, Jacksonville, Monday " 24
" 22, Ponell's Monday April 7
" 16, Ponell's Tuesday " 8
" 17, Fair Play, Wednesday " 9

A punctual attendance will be very acceptable, as it will save time and expense.

BARTLETT OWEN, T. A. C. C.

Tax Collector's Sale.

ON the second Monday in April, 1862, before the 14th day of said month, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Ashville, Ala. the following described lands, for the taxes due thereon, or so much of the same as will pay said taxes and the expenses of sale:

Pre. No. 7, N E fourth of N E fourth, S. 21, T. 12, R. 6—W 1/2 S W 1-4 sec. 22, T 12, R 6, M D. Wagnon owner, tax for 1861, $2, adv $1.

N W fourth N E quarter S W qr sec 21 T 15 R 5, tax for 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, $1 82—adv $1.

Pre No 8—West half of south west fourth, section 33, T 12, R 5, and W 1/2 S W 1-4 section 33, T 12, R 5, owner unknown, tax 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, $4—adv $1.

Pre No 16, S W fourth of S E fourth, sec 17, T 16, R 3, John Foster owner, tax for 1861, $2 20—adv $1.

BENJAMIN F. JONES,
Tax Collector for St. Clair co.

ADMINISTRATORS

SALE

Of Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, rendered on the 3rd day of February, 1862, the undersigned will proceed to sell on

Monday the 3rd day of March, 1862,

at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Mark Phillips, sr deceased, the whole of the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, (except the negro slaves) which property consists of

3 Head of Horses,
4 Head of Mules,
1 Cow and Calf,
4 Milch Cows,
14 Head Stock Cattle,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
47 Head of Stock Hogs,
29 Head of Sheep,
22 Head of Lambs,
2 Ox Wagons,
1 Two Horse Wagon,
1 Buggy and Harness,
1 Corn Shetler,
9 Sythes and Cradles,
1 Thrasher,
1 Set Blacksmiths Tools,
1 Lot of Corn, 1 lot of Oats,
2 Stacks Fodder, 2 pens Shucks,
1 Lot Cotton Seed,
Bee Stands—Wheat Fan,
16 Bales of Cotton,
Farming Utensils,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date—note and two approved securities will be required on all sums over five dollars, and all sums under five dollars, cash.

NANCY PHILLIPS,
JAS. M. PHILLIPS,
Adm'x and Adm'r.

Bring in Your Tin.

THE undersigned is now prepared to mend in a neat and durable manner all descriptions of Tin Ware. Terms, cash.

W. W. NESBIT.

Lost.

ON the public square in Jacksonville, or on the road from thence to my residence 3 miles north-west of Oxford, a Buckskin Purse with a steel clasp, containing $20 and some change. The $20 was in two $10 bills, one on the State Bank of South Carolina, and the other on the Central Bank of Alabama.

The finder will confer a special favor, by giving me information. J. L. KIRBY.

Feb. 14, 1862.

Attention Patriots!

The undersigned has returned from Nashville Tennessee on a short furlough and wants 10 or 15 recruits to carry back to Capt. Maddox company, all who feel desirous of aiding the Southern Confederacy in her struggle for independence can now have an opportunity. He also needs some good rifles or double-barrel shot guns to supply a deficiency in the present wants of the company. Citizens of Calhoun I appeal to you for men and guns, should the appeal be made in vain? I can be consulted personally or by letter at Oxford Ala.

PETER NUNNELLY,
Lt. Oxford Rifles.

School Notice.

DR. C. C. PORTER is my authorized agent, to transact any business, during my absence, connected with the business of School Superintendent.

C. C. ROBSON, School Supt.

Feb. 13, 1862. Calhoun county.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will cause to be opened and held, on the 1st Monday in March, 1862, at the different election Precincts in Calhoun county, Alabama, an election for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each election precinct in said county, and the following named persons are hereby appointed managers of said election, to-wit:

Pre. No. 1, Jacksonville—B. C. Wyly, A. Adams, and F. Snow.

Pre. No 2, Alexandria—J M Crook, J G Powers and J R Walker.

Pre No 3, court ground—Wm E Ladelent, J Z Brady and L C Mitchell.

Pre No 4, court ground—I M Ford, Thomas J Harrison and B Murphree.

Pre No 5, Polkville—Noah Goode, A Downing and D Crow.

Pre No 6, Peck's Hill—H Finch, W J Whisenant, and A W Kirby.

Pre No 7, court ground—Abel Phillips, R A Hones and H L Potts.

Pre No 8, Waldrop's Shop—Robert McCain, Wm B Green and B Nabors.

Pre No 9, Ladiga—S C Kelly, Perry Prichard and L Alexander.

Pre No 9, Cross Plains—Jacob F. Dailey, C J Sharp, J A Ledbetter.

Pre No 10, Rabbit Town X Roads—J A Whiteside, Spencer Morgan and Wm Defreese.

Pre No 11, White Plains—J E Williams, J B Hays and C G Morgan.

Pre No 12, Yoe's X Roads,—J C Elston, J F Davis and J P Lackey.

Pre No 13, Oxford—J A Turnipseed John Orr and D D Draper.

Pre No 15, Sugar Hill—Joseph Wright, Wm M Bell and R Jenkins.

Pre No 15, Pine Grove—J C Barker, A Coffey and Lemuel Edwards.

Pre No 16, Abernathy—J M Owens, James Kemp, and J W Jones.

Pre No 17, Fair Play—B Owens, J L Durrough and Wm T Carruth.

Pre No 18, Pine Thicket—W King, Wm Graham and Isaac Wallis.

Pre No 19, court ground—Calvin M Steed, Wm Howell and Giles Carmichael.

Pre No 20, court ground—Thomas H Treadaway, Thomas Beasley and Forester Putman.

Pre No 21, Sulphur Springs—J L Whiteside, F Crow and Wm Vowell.

Pre No 22, court ground—J W Whisenant, Wm H Smith and John Weems.

Pre No 23, Pleasant Hill—E Green Barker, J R Pesnall and Wm White.

The Constables are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective precincts, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1862. F. LOVE, Shff.

The State of Alabama, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said county. Special Term, February 3rd, A D 1862.

THIS day came Nancy Phillips and James M Phillips, Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed their petition in writing, representing that their intestate died seized and possessed of certain negro slaves, to-wit: Fanny, a woman 55 years of age, and her three children, Charles a boy 4 years old, Charlsey a girl 2 years old, and Emily a girl one year old—Salina, a woman 34 years old and her child Allen, a boy one year old, Dick, a man 30 years old, and Stephen, a man 25 years old; Mary, a woman 21 years old and her child Kitty, a girl 2 years old; Sylva, a woman 20 years old and her child Parolee, a girl one year old; Priscy, a woman 20 years old and her two children, Ann a girl 2 years old & George a boy 7 months old; Jesse a boy 17 years old; Seller, a girl 16 years old; Armistead, a boy 14 years old; John a boy 13 years old; Mariah, a girl 12 years old; Charlotte, a girl 11 years old; Baze, a boy 9 years old, and Henry a boy 7 years old.

The above named boy Stephen is not now in the possession of petitioners, having run away some two or three months ago, and has not been recovered. Said petitioners allege that said slaves cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said decedent without a sale thereof, and they therefore pray an order of said court for the sale thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for thirty days prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS, Judge of said court at office on this 3rd day of February, 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 6, 1862—5t.

Molasses & Sugar,

IN abundance and Cheap, for sale by the undersigned, and by Woodward, Porter & White, Selma.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.

Dec. 23, 1861—4t.

GEO. R. BURNETT, SOL. H. HENDRIX, S. WALKER

BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

No. 155, Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Dec. 13, 1861—1y.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the TANNING BUSINESS, in Jacksonville, Ala., and they hereby inform the public that they have rented the Tannery in the place, south of Jacksonville, on the road leading to the Steam Mill, where they will be enabled in a short time to furnish leather of various descriptions at reasonable rates. They will also tan hides on the shares, or the usual terms. They will also purchase hides for which leather will be exchanged or cash paid at the customary prices.

H. F. VERNON,
J. Z. BRADY.

Feb. 13, 1862.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Marion Bagley, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 15th day of January, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

ELI JONES, Adm.

Jan'y 21, 1862.—6t.

FLECHER & FRANCIS,
General Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

COTTON, FLOUR, LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce or home manufactured goods sold at the usual rates. We have ample facilities for *Storing* and *forwarding*, and particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business.

W. P. BECKER, } of Selma.
J. C. FRANCIS, Jr. } of Jacksonville.

P. S. Dr. J. C. Francis, is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all orders or money left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 20, 1862.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have rented the Livery Stables of Privett & Farmer, and are now prepared to accommodate travellers by conveyance to any point desired, or to hire Horses and Buggies by the day upon accommodating terms.

We will also have horses fed and properly attended to at 25 cents per feed.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives them confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they therefore solicit the liberal patronage of the public.

J. H. SARGEANT,
T. A. INGRAM.

Feb. 6, 1862.

Returned from the War.

THE subscriber has returned home for a short time to attend to winding up his old business.

All persons owing him are respectfully but earnestly urged to call soon and make payments or settle by note. Upon leaving again, all his claims will be placed in the hands of an agent for collection unless the parties come to see him before that time, and show at least a willingness to pay when in their power.

Jacksonville, Jan. 27, 1862—3t.

C. J. CLARK.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Francis Robinson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 6th day of January, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan 23—6t. J. B. FORNEY, Adm.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration in the estate of Lawrence Boyd, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 20th day of January, 1862; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan 23—6t. JOHN BROCK, Adm.

Look Out!

For a Stack of Hell

MARKED E. B. S. which was taken from our store about the last of December—supposed by mistake—please return or account for without further trouble.

Jan. 23, 1862. J. A. STEVENSON.

JACKSONVILLE

MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing to the friends of Education that they have secured the services of the Rev. Robert Sparks, and have no doubt but that he will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and friends.

The rates of tuition the same as heretofore fixed by the Trustees.

The next session will commence on Monday the 3rd of February, 1862, and it is desired that those who can conveniently do so would commence with the beginning of the session so as to be properly classed.

Jacksonville, Jan. 23, 1862.

To Rent.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS, with good gardens attached. Two of them are on the main street, and would answer for business and dwelling houses. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to

Jan. 20, '62. J. A. STEVENSON.

ABNER WILLIAMS,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

SELMA, ALA.

Orders for Goods must be accompanied with *Cash* or its equivalent to insure attention.

Selma, Ala., Jan. 20, 1862.—3m.

R. A. Carruth,
Vs.
James L. Thomas & Nancy Thomas.

	CIRCUIT COURT of Calhoun county, Ala. Spring term, 1861.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney and moved for an order of publication against the defendants; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents—It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear and defend this suit if they desire. They will therefore take due notice of this suit by attachment, and of the levy of the same upon the property of defendants.

Witness my hand this 18th day of February A. D. 1862. G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

Feb 20, 1862—4t—$5.

Administrator's Sale.

Of Books, &c., &c.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of B. A. Brooks, decd, and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of said county, will, on Monday Court Friday of March next, offer for sale at the court house door in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala, to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, all the Personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of a large quantity of New Law BOOKS, 100 in number, Tables, Cases and some other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms are, all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, sums under five dollars, cash. Good or sufficient security required.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Adm.

Feb. 20, 1862.

Card.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1858 1y

JNO. W. HEFLIN & J. R. MARTIN, JR. } .....*Talladega, Ala.*
W. H. FORNEY, ...*Jacksonville, Ala.*

HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

WILLIAM M. HAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoinin Counties.☜ Dec. 10, 1856.—1y

R. J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY

TURNLEY & EASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of DeKalb, St Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun Randolph, and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office on the east side of the public square Dec. 27, 1860 —1y.

WHATLEY & ELLIS,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

TIPTON, BRADFORD,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonvil Ala.

Sep. 6, 1860.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law.
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment Mr. J. Reynolds, an experienced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.

Nov. 1st, 1860.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carriage shop, where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE, AND

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER

May 17.—1860.

GROCERY STORE
AT OXFORD.
S. & T. J. HORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART of SUGAR, COFFEE MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C,

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

Trustees Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1862, I will sell at auction, at the Sulphur Springs near Z. Henderson's in Calhoun county, Alabama, a male slave by the name of BOB, about thirty years old. The sale will be made under the power contained in a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee by Wm. H. Delaney on the 19th day of March 1861, to secure J M McCalin in a certain debt therein specified, due from said Delaney to the said McCalin, which Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county of Calhoun on the 20th day of March, A D 1861, in Book (O) on pages 542 and 543: this 10th day of January, A. D. 1862.

B. F. BURNS, Trustee in said deed.

Jan. 16, 1862—$8 00.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

HORGAN & COOPER,
OXFORD ALA.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, and prompt paying customers will find it to their interest to trade with us. All we ask is to compare our Goods and prices with any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

COTTON YARNS always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2, 1861.

M. P. STOVALL,
COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Augusta, Ga.,

CONTINUES the business in all its branches in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near Constitution Hotel.

His strict personal attention will, as heretofore, be devoted to the interest of his customers. Oct. 10, 1861—3m.

NOTICE.

I have constituted G. B. Documity, my lawful Agent, to transact any of my business during my absence in the Army.

J. A. COBB.

June, 20, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. EUCLID JOHNSON, are hereby constituted my lawful agents, to settle my outstanding business during my absence. My Books and Notes are in their hands. Persons owing me will please call on them and settle.

July 13, 1861. C. J. CLARK.

Notice.

AS I have the measures of the Volunteers from this county, and of the Gadsden Company, am prepared to make uniforms, or other clothing in my line, which may be desired, with neatness and despatch, upon very low terms.

R. J. MARTIN.

August 8th, 1861.

NOTICE.
Ala. and Ten. River Railroad
WARE HOUSE,

By S. W. PETTIGREW, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. E. Williams & Co. will find their accounts and Notes in the hands of J. C. Legrande, Esq. for settlement and collection. Come one and all, save cost, as time will be given you before issue. J. E. WILLIAMS.

White Plains, Ala. Aug. 11, 1861—4t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs those who may need them, that he has several well trained dogs for catching runaways, which can be had on application to him at White Plains, Al.

July 11, 1861. A. J. STEVENSON.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
Corner of Green and Water Streets,
SELMA, ALA.
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, would inform the traveling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and fitted out in a superior style, for the comfort and convenience of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is as conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboats Landings as any other Hotel in this city, and every facility will be offered for transporting guests to either. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and improved, in the most inviting style, while the Dining Hall is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the Mobile and other markets afford, and attentive servants to attend to the wants of guests, and no pains shall be spared to make all who patronize this house comfortable and contented.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited J. J. NORRIS.

Selma, May 23, 1861.

JUST REGEIVED

A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,

And other Groceries, for sale low by

J. A. STEVENSON.

Dec. 20, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon,
Salt,
Coffee.

For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.

Oct. 11, 1860

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

R. E. W. M'ADAMS, H. D. M'ADAMS
Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
RESIDENCE
Jacksonville, Ala.,

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except when on professional business.

☞ Bills due when the work is done.

☞ Office west side of main Street, opposite the Republican Office.

Feb 7, 1861—1y

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of Cayne Boylston & Co against John G. Means, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the first Monday in March next, 1862, the following described lands to wit: Fraction A, quarters of lots 20, township 12, Range 7, 60 acres—Fractional E or west part N E fr qr of section 20, township 12, range 7, 61 acres levied upon as the property of defendant to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

Jan 23, 1862—5t.

To our Patrons and Friends.

WE take this method of returning our thanks to our friends and patrons, for their liberal patronage the past six years. We know there are unprecedented times in this country, but necessity forces us to call on all of those indebted to us, to pay at least a part of what they owe, as a part from all will help us very much.

After the first of January, we desire all to come in and close their accounts by note, and pay as what they can. We will take Cotton from all of those indebted to us, to the amount of their indebtedness, at Pine Hope and Selma prices, less the amount of freight.

On and after the first day of January next, we will sell Goods, *exclusively for Cash.*

RYAN & ROWLAND.

January 2, 1862.—6t.

Cabbage Seed.

THE Mountain Cabbage Seed, raised by I. E. Peace, fresh and sound. A quantity of these seed have been deposited for sale at the store of Woodward & Co., and also at the Republican Office. Jan 25.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post ready to attend to all calls, and fill all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE BEST OF
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dwel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered.

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, 1860-tf

BACON LARD, CORN & FLOUR

25,000 bushels choic Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
2,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by

ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

Negroes Rising.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON

Jan. 10, 1861.

SOUTHERN SELECT SCHOOL
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES.

THE first term will commence at the residence of the undersigned in Jacksonville Ala., July 8th 1861.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Latin and Greek languages with higher branches of Mathematics.....$26.00.
Higher English branches with Mathematics.....$16.00

D. F. SMITH.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. C. C. Porter, (Solus.)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.

THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feb.y 14, 1861—1

JOHN L. PINSON & BRO.
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
CUTTLERY &c.,
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up Country DRY GOODS establishment. Also a large and well selected stock

LOOK HERE.

I have lost two Claybank Colts one 2 year old fifty dax mane and tail, bald face, a mare 10 years old fifteen hands high mane and tail and dark legs, any information concerning said colts will be thankfully received, or any person bringing said colts to me will be paid for it.

Address W. G. HUDSON.
Cahoba Cherokee Co. Ala

THE STEAM MILL.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish good Lumber at the shortest notice, at the following prices, viz:

All descriptions of pine Plank and Scantling unassorted, not over 15 inches wide nor 20 feet long, at.....$1 per 100 feet.
Assorted Lots.....1 25 " "
All heart Lots.....1 50 " "
Over 15 inches wide.....1 25 " "
From 20 to 25 feet long.....1 25 " "
Over 25 " " .....1 50 " "
Pailings & Railings unassorted 1 25 " "
" " assorted, 1 50 " "

I expect to furnish Bedsteads and other kinds of Furniture, for which, with all descriptions of Lumber, all kinds of Produce will be taken. All bills due as soon as sawed.

CHRIST GIVEN. S. P. HUDSON.

Aug. 15, 1861.

TAILORING.

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville, and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business, one door west of A. A. R. Smith's Dry Goods Store where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.—His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges moderate as can be expected.

Military clothing cut with neatness and dispatch.

Land For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his valuable **TRACT OF LAND,** containing **860 Acres,** 450 of which are in cultivation, lying 1½ miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—about 1½ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 80 acres of the tract good bottom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.

July 11,—6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

THE BLOCKADE
NOT OPEN YET.

WE beg leave to inform herewith, our many friends and patrons of Jacksonville and Calhoun County, that we now have in Store and are daily receiving a large and select stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING!
BOOTS & SHOES,

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Domestic Goods of all descriptions: such as Kerseys, Sheeting, Shirting, Southern Cottonades, Stripes, and a great many articles too tedious to mention.

We have also received a large lot of **CALICOES, SHAWLS,** Ladies and children's **HOODS,** woollen Scarfs, **HOOP-SKIRTS,** of all descriptions, Soda, Candles, &c. &c. &c.

We have, through a great deal of trouble procured the above Goods to supply our customers, and shall sell them at reasonable prices. Give us a call and convince yourselves.

Remember, our Store is still at the Brick Corner.

BLUN & FRANK.

Sep. 26, 1861.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Scobius irritant animos demissa per aurem
Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.
Hor.

DRS. LOW & STARNS; having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and P K Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and long indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M. LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 11, 1861.—tf.

HIDES WANTED.

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. FARNS.

Jan. 21, 1861.

☞ Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

Spring Stock
—AT—
A. OBERNDORF & Co's,
Oxford Ala.

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*

Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome. Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

COPPER STILLS.

ALL persons wanting Copper Stills, Tin Ware, or any thing in my line of business, which I have on hand, must send or bring the cash, or they cannot be accommodated. I mean what I say.

JOEL H. FARMER.

Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 12, 1861.—tf.

SUMMER GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of Summer goods, Such as Ladies, Dress Goods,

BONNETS,
HATS BLOCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and gent. furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF, & Co. Oxford

ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call room. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.

May 16, 1861.—tf.

NOTICE.

I have left my Confectionary establishment and business connected therewith in the hands of G. W. Mathews, during my absence in the Army.

H. GUTMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Self are requested to come and make settlement and pay interest and principal if they can. D. A. Self expects to remain here during our court; and all persons that do not close their accounts, may expect to pay cost.

SMITH & SELF.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of S. L. Coleman, dec. having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 5th day of February, 1862: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are repuesto make payment.

HENRY W. THUSS, Adm.

Feb. 13, 1862.—3t.

STEVENSON.

MOLASSES, SUGAR, SODA & SALT.

THE subscriber is receiving Molasses, half barrels, prime yellow at 50 cts—Sugar at 10 cts.—Soda at 30 cts—and will receive WHEAT at $1 25 per bushel in exchange for the above articles, or pay the cash for any amount at the above prices.

J. A. STEVENSON.

November 21, 1861.—tf.

Dr. J. M. Cogburn,
Surgeon Dentist,
Oxford, Ala.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches; such as **Farm Work, Mill & Machine Irons,** Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of iron &c. always on hand. He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom from the usual credit prices

WM. P. PRICKETT

Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

Notice.

WE earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if they cant. Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
IN ECTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of

CABINET FURNITURE,

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE BITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

S. J. C. & M W. FRANCIS.

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, or the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office, on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of **PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,** for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

Valuable Land Still Unsold.

We are informed that the valuable tract of Land, which has been advertised in our paper for sale for some time, by Mr. S. J. T. Whatley is still unsold. This land is situated only 4½ miles from the Railroad and 1½ south of Alexandria, on the Talladega road.

There are several other advantages, possessed by this land, not enumerated in the advertisement, and we will take the liberty here to state that the land can be purchased as low as $15 00 per acre, on one two and three years time. Surely such a proposition as this ought to bring purchasers from far and near. If any one who may wish to purchase will call upon the Editor of this paper, we will give him other items of information that will be of interest to him.

Richmond Hammonds, dec'd. Estate of. } LETTERS testamentary upon the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted on the 26th day of August, 1861, by Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred—Aug. 29, 1861.

WILLIAM A. HAMMONDS, Adm.

Circular Saws.

The undersigned respectfully informs all owners of Circular saws, used in steam or Water Mills, that in case their saws have been opened or warped, he can straighten them perfectly and put them in good working order. They will find it a great convenience and economy to avail themselves of his services, as the blockade prevents them from supplying the places of these useless warped saws with new ones.

Address—I. J. RAILTON.
Civil Engineer, Oxford, Ala.

Nov. 21 1861.

FOR CASH ONLY.
W. COLEMAN LAND,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of **Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware,** with many other useful articles, for cash, & cash only. Jan. 2, '62.

J. T. & J. L. RUSH,

GIVE notice that their books and accounts are now ready for settlement. Customers are requested to call and settle by Note. We still receive any part in cash currency with thankfulness.

Our Books must be closed, or we shall assail ourselves of the thirty days notice under the late act, and proceed to collect and close up by law.

Chulafinna, January 26th 1862.—5t.

CALHOUN MILLS.

THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY.

Jan. 16, 1862.—1y.

Thos. T. McAdams,
REPAIRER
Of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.

KEEPS on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of Mr. Figueira, a *watch maker*, late from GENEVA and LONDON. I feel confident that I hazard nothing in asserting to the public that Mr. Figueira has no superior as a Watch workman in the State.

SPECIMEN WATCHES of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, warranted for one year.

Terms cash on delivery of work.

April 4, 1861.—1y.

NEW DRUG STORE,

No. 3, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, that he is receiving a LARGE STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS;
PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds,
Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines.

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of February, In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in a Drug store, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale, and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's prices, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.

Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

Rome, June 21, 1860.—tf. **P. L. TURNLEY.**

Last Notice.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the Tax for the year 1861.

Pre. No. 20,	Borden's, Monday	Dec. 30,	1861.
" 19,	Phipses, Tuesday	" 31,	"
" 18,	Pine Thicket, Wed.	Jan. 1,	1862.
" 10,	Rabbit Town, Mon.	" 6,	"
" 11,	White Plains Tuesday	7,	"
" 13,	Oxford Wednesday	8,	"
" 4	Maddoxes Thursday	9,	"
" 3	June Bug Friday	10,	"
" 1	Jacksonville Saturday	11,	"
" 8	Walden's Shop Monday	13,	"
" 7	Court Ground Tues	14	"
" 22	Kenna, Wednesday	15,	"
" 6	Gore's Store Thursday	16,	"
" 2	Alexandria Friday	17,	"
" 5	Polkville Saturday	18,	"
" 21	Sulphur Springs Mon	20,	"
" 12	Yoe's & Reads Mon	27,	"
" 14	Sugar Hill Tuesday	28,	"
" 15	Pine Grove Wednesday	29,	"
" 23	Pleasant Hill Thursday	30,	"
" 16	Abernathy Friday	31,	"
" 17	Fair Play Saturday	Feb. 1,	"
" 9	Ladiga Monday	3,	"

☞ Those that have already paid, are hereby notified to meet me at the above appointments, and pay the additional 25 per cent. on the State tax, for the support of families of volunteers, under the late act of the Legislature.

A punctual attendance is requested of Tax payers, as the Tax must be collected and paid over in due time. E. GRAHAM,
Tax Col. C. C.

Dec. 19, 1861.

Improved Merchant Mills.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public generally that their Flouring Mills situated on Tallasschatchee Creek, five miles south-west of Jacksonville, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mills in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good lot with water convenient, for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without having to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of Lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and disyatch.

J. A. ADERHOLT,
T. SPARKS.

June 27, 1861.

Robert A. Allen, dec. } Probate Court of
Estate of. } St Clair county.
November 22d, A D 1861.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 25th day of November, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St Clair county—notice is hereby given: that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

Nov. 21—6t. RUSSELL J. ALLEN, Adm.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Boot & Shoe Shop to the east side of the public square, next door south of Blum & Frank's Brick Corner. He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage; and promises that his work shall be neatly and substantially executed. WM. C. LAIRD.

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 12, 1861.—5t.

EXCHANGE.
JAMES ISBELL,
Talladega, Ala.

Continues to Check, on

Charleston,
Mobile, and
New-Orleans.

Receiving Confederate Notes at par.
Also cashes Checks on above cities.
Dec. 19, 1861.

POLKVILLE, ALA.
IRON WORKS.

WE now inform the public, that we are making Iron, and have a good assortment on hands, such as

Waggon Tyre, Farming and Horse Shoe Iron,

Which can be had at six cents per pound, cash.

GOODE, MORRIS & CO.

Nov. 28, 1861.—3m

ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
BY HARDY & MASON,
In Selma, Ala.

GIVES THE
Very Latest Telegraphic News
FROM
All Parts of the Confederacy.

Daily fifty cents per month.

The DAILY SENTINEL is published every morning, (Mondays excepted,) at the following rates, payment strictly in advance:

One year.....$5,00
Six months.....3,00
One month.....50

The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at the following Rates:

One year.....$2,00
Six months.....1,00

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the last will and Testament of Joseph Davidson, late of DeKalb County, Ala. decd., having this day been granted the undersigned by the Hon. the Probate Judge of said county.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Dec. 23, 1862. W. L. DRISKILL, Executor.

Jan. 30, 1862.

The State of Alabama, } **Calhoun County.**
COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY. SPECIAL TERM, AUG. 26th A. D. 1861.

LETTERS of Administration Noticehavinghavingbeen granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said County on said 26th day of August 1861 upon the Estate of Erasmus P. Nance decd, all persons having claims against said Estate will please present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred this the 25th January 1862.

THOS. NANCE, Adm'r.

Jan. 30, 1862.

FRESH ARRIVAL,
From New Orleans.

AUGUST MEYERS, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Jacksonville, and Calhoun county, that he has received a nice stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

CALICOES, FLANNELS, DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, MILITARY BUTTONS, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell at reasonable prices, for cash only.

He invites all his customers and friends to call at his Store and examine for themselves, thanking them for the patronage heretofore extended, he solicits a continuance of the same.

JEANS and WOOLLEN SOCKS taken in exchange for Goods.

Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1861.

E. P. STOVALL,
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1861.—6m.

STEAM SAW AND
CHRIST MILLS.
Four Miles East of Jacksonville.

My Mills are now in successful operation, turning out flour of the most superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and any quantity.

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at discretion; and those wishing corn or wheat ground, need never fear delay of disappointment.

JAMES G. NISBET

Make Your Own Shoes

Sulphur Spring Tan Yard,

$2000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms cash — Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON.

March 21, 1861.—4t.

FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness, and a mare 8 years old; that works well, which I will sell on reasonable terms and take the pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.

I will also take wheat of good quality, at the same price in discharge of any debt due me by note or account.

R. R. WYNNE.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Pringle & Co.
127 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs Hastine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, our stock cannot be unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE.

Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

DRS. EVITS & BURTON,

HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,
IN SELMA, ALABAMA,
Alabama.

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c. Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours* &c.

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March, 1 1860.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton*; and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash*, or its equivalent. A *liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept 27, 1860.—tf.

JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

FROM and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any exception, necessity Compells us, to enforce this rule, and we feel assured that those that have been kind enough heretofore to patronize us, will still do so, and observe the above terms.

Whenever we resume our old terms we will publish the same in the Jacksonville Republican.

Respectfully,
BLUN, & FRANK.

October 3, 1861.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,
AND
Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS, or

J. F. GRANT.

June 26—60.